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LAST EDITION

BRAZILIAN NAVY TO HELP ALLIES FIGHT SUBMARINES SOON

Sir Eric Geddes, First Lord of the Admiralty, Tells House of Commons Greater Efforts in Shipbuilding Are Necessary

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—Brazilian warships will soon be helping the Allies curb the German submarine menace in European waters, it was announced in the House of Commons on Tuesday by Sir Eric Geddes, First Lord of the Admiralty. Regarding ship production, Sir Eric said:

"Our allies are making every effort to increase their production of ships, but despite glowing reports in the American press and great as the effort of that country doubtless is, there is no doubt a considerable time must elapse before the desired output is obtained."

"I believe the individual piece worker on ships works as hard now as he did last year, when he is actually at work," Sir Eric continued. "But he seems ready to take holidays, and we cannot afford holidays. If improvement is not speedily made, the point where production balances losses will be postponed to a dangerous extent."

The First Lord said he was concerned at the increasing number of vessels lost at night. It appeared that the enemy was assisted in this matter by negligence on the part of shipowners who displayed lights instead of darkening their vessels.

Sir Eric said that the rate of exaggeration in the German reports of tonnage alleged to have been sunk was increasing steadily. The exaggeration in the second quarter of the period of unrestricted submarine warfare was twice that of the first quarter. The rates in the third and fourth quarters were three and four times that of the first quarter, and in January 4½ times the first quarter.

In the waters around the British Isles, which had been the enemy's chief field for submarine operations, the greatest successes against the U-boats had been obtained so far, latterly with the help of American naval forces, said Sir Eric. On the other hand, conditions in the Mediterranean had been more difficult. Losses were accounted for some 30 per cent of merchant ships sunk. The resources for combating the submarines in those waters were less adequate and the successes obtained less satisfactory.

"For some months," said Sir Eric, "we believe that we and the Americans have been sinking submarines as fast as they are built."

The trend of the figures of loss of shipping by enemy action was steadily improving, Sir Eric stated. The loss to the world's tonnage during February was little more than half the loss during February of last year, he said.

It became increasingly evident, the First Lord went on, that as the resources for combating the submarines improved it would be possible to turn attention more to the Mediterranean.

"I recently went to Rome," he said, "for a meeting of the allied naval committee and also inspected naval establishments in the Mediterranean, including those of the Greek Navy. British naval officers are assisting the Greeks in reorganization of their navy, which already is cooperating in the Mediterranean and rendering valuable service."

It was perhaps natural, Sir Eric continued, that cooperation between Great Britain and the United States should be extremely close. On behalf of himself and his colleagues he wished publicly to pay tribute to the whole:

(Continued on page two, column two)

JOHN REDMOND PASSES AWAY

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
LONDON, England (Wednesday)—John Edward Redmond, the leader of the Irish Nationalist Party, passed away this morning.

Mr. Redmond, who was one of the best-known figures in English political life, was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, and entered the House of Commons as member for New Ross in 1881. Some four years later, when Mr. Gladstone made the Home Rule question a vital issue, Mr. Redmond played a foremost part in the campaign. He was Irish parliamentary whip at the time of the split in the Nationalist Party in 1890, and he remained with the Parnellite minority, becoming their recognized leader in 1891. At the reconciliation of the two parties in 1900, he was chosen chairman of the united party, and has since led the Irish Nationalists with conspicuous success.

Although a "hard hitter" on occasion, all through the great Home Rule controversy which occupied the years immediately preceding the war, he displayed a moderation and a desire to conciliate where conciliation was at all possible, which did much to strengthen the Irish position. Whenever, in the course of those long and often tumultuous debates, he rose to speak from his accustomed seat below the gangway, he was sure of an attentive hearing. He was an effective speaker, and when dealing with Irish subjects, invariably managed to convey the impression that whatever might be thought of his views, he, at any rate, knew what he was talking about.

LATEST OFFICIAL REPORTS ON WAR

Raids Along British Front

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—Raids along the British front last night and early today, according to Sir Douglas Haig's official report.

"East of Bullecourt English troops conducted a successful raid this morning, taking a few prisoners and two machine guns," Sir Douglas stated. "Our casualties were slight."

"North of the Scarpe and in the neighborhood of Lens we made successful raids last night."

"Southeast of Gouzeaucourt hostile raiders were repulsed. Additional (Continued on page four, column four)

GERMANY'S AIMS IN ASIATIC TURKEY

Dr. James L. Barton Says Kaiser Tried to Use Moslems in Holy War to Carry Out Plans for Expansion in East

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—James L. Barton, foreign secretary of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions and the chairman of the American Committee for Armenian and Syrian Relief, made public a statement today regarding Germany's aims and practices in Asiatic Turkey little known in the West.

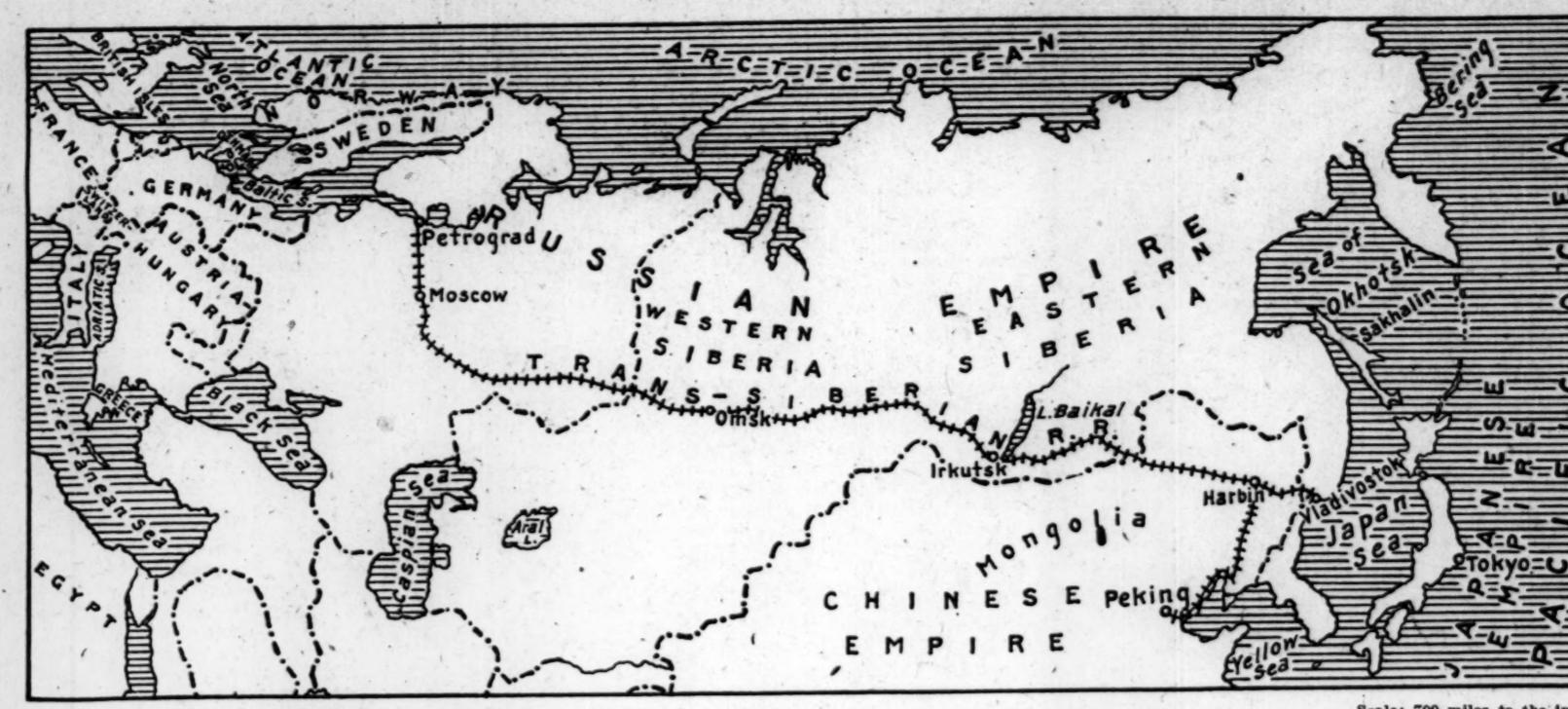
Dr. Barton calls attention to the reiterated utterances of various German writers to the effect that the natural area of expansion for the Central Powers is east and not west. "Berlin to Baghdad," he says, "meant German control across the Balkans and Asia Minor to the Persian Gulf, and it was to secure this control that Germany planned the war. Turkey mobilized her army three or four months prior to August, 1914, under German direction. Germany is not now fighting for conquest in the west, but that she may consolidate her holdings in the Balkans and Asia Minor. The loss of Baghdad and Jerusalem was a keen blow to her ambitions, but still she hopes to gain through Russian defection what she has lost by the aggression of the allied forces from the south.

The point least understood in the West was the endeavor of Germany to use the Moslems of Turkey in a holy war, accompanied by all the horrors of Moslem fanaticism. Leaders in Germany have repeatedly discussed the relative value, as an ally, of Turkey and other European countries.

The superiority of Turkey was always recognized as of supreme importance, not only because of its location in relation to Egypt and India, but chiefly because the Sultan of Turkey was the Caliph of Islam for the Muhammadans of all other countries. It was believed that if the Sultan of Turkey should proclaim a holy war, and call upon the 230,000,000 Moslems of the world to rise for the slaughter of all non-Moslems, they would unitedly respond, and the world would be plunged into an orgy of destruction and horror that would astound and stupefy civilization.

"Under British rule alone there were 91,000,000 Muhammadans, and a proportionately large number in France and Italy, with 20,000,000 in Russia and less than 2,000,000 in all German colonies.

"In 1898 the Kaiser began to make



Map of Russia, showing Vladivostok, Harbin and the Trans-Siberian Railway

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor.

LICENSE CLAUSE STRONGLY OPPOSED

Amendment to Finance Corporation Bill Offered by Senator Lodge, Who Asks for Better Facilities for Borrowing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The War Finance Corporation Bill is still meeting with strong opposition, especially from senators who take the stand that the bill pending empowers a treasury committee virtually to license industry and decide which industry is essential or unessential to the prosecution of the war. This feature of the bill, the licensing clause, which makes it incumbent on all sellers of securities, except state and municipal, to receive a license for all issues beyond \$100,000, was vigorously attacked by Senator Lodge of Massachusetts and by Senator Reed of Missouri. The latter proposed an amendment to strike out the penal clause, which makes it a penitentiary offense to sell securities without the consent of a licensing committee provided for in the bill.

By implication, this licensing committee can not only prevent the issuing of securities, but can prevent the re-funding of securities already issued. This, it is argued, would lead directly to the bankrupting of any industry not engaged in war work as determined by the licensing board.

Senator Simmons, in charge of the bill, declared that the licensing feature would be inadmissible under ordinary circumstances, but argued that the same public necessity which compelled the country to submit to a Food and Fuel Administrator, made this clause necessary.

Senator Lodge spoke of the need of some measure to enlarge credit, but argued on behalf of substituting a voluntary agreement such as is in force in England for the penal clause in the war finance corporation bill.

The abnormal war conditions, said Senator Lodge, and the demands of the Government, together with heavy

taxation, have gone far to undermine the financial fabric of the country and have rendered it impossible to market the securities at anything approaching their normal value. "If we are to avoid a financial crash, something must be done and done quickly to enlarge the facilities for borrowing on collateral," Senator Lodge said.

The members of the Senate Committee on Banking and Currency are also vigorously opposing the bill, Senator Owen who leads this group having an amendment of his own pending.

MR. HENDERSON'S ELECTION CAMPAIGN

Former Member of War Cabinet to Resign Present Seat in House of Commons and Stand for Southern Division, Eastham

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—Arthur Henderson, former member of the war council, has opened his campaign for the next general election.

Finding that the secretaryship of the Labor Party compels him to spend most of his time in London, he has decided to resign his seat in the House of Commons from the Barnard Castle division of Durham and has been invited to contest the southern division of Eastham.

Mr. Henderson addressed a meeting last night in Eastham, making a strong appeal for the abolition of secret diplomacy, for peace by conciliation and for a league of nations.

He said that before the war began the people had intrusted foreign affairs to statesmen and diplomats, and were paying dearly for their neglect.

It had to be recognized that no greater disaster had occurred in the course of the war than the fatal omission to do the utmost to keep Mr. Kerensky and his Government in power in Russia. The people must be on their guard against a repetition of the same fatal policy over a wider field.

It was highly improbable, Mr. Henderson said.

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ment in running the risk of irreparable loss if it longer delays action against Germany and the Bolsheviks in Siberia, which must shortly come under their complete control.

It is understood that the Japanese Government is well informed of the developments in Siberia, but at present is adopting a policy of waiting. Japan is carefully avoiding arousing the antagonism of loyal Russians, who, notwithstanding their dire need of assistance, appear to be extremely sensitive of outside interference.

The Trans-Siberian Line

First Train Ran Through From Russian Capital to Vladivostok in 1902

Twenty-six years ago, the project of the Trans-Siberian line was still only a project, the first sod on the track of the new railway having been cut in 1891. Eleven years later, the undertaking was completed, in its main features, and the first train ran through from St. Petersburg (now Petrograd) to Vladivostok in 1902. The railway was, however, over the greater part of the way, only a single line, and much of the work was of a temporary nature. Much work has therefore since been expended on double-tracking the line, replacing wooden bridges with stone ones, building extensions, constructing sidings, and steadily improving the permanent way.

As for the nature of the country through which the line passes, in the course of its long journey west, only the veriest mention is possible. In the east, as has been said, there are mountains and hills, and, as the train sweeps round the southern end of Lake Baikal, the passenger has a long look out on the largest fresh-water lake in Asia. The farther west he goes, the flatter becomes the country, until at last the train is running across the great Siberian plain, "2000 miles of land so flat that there is not a rise in the whole distance that would serve as a teeing ground at golf."

As might be expected on a line so rapidly constructed, almost everything is standardized. One wayside station is an exact replica of another. The station buildings are always painted yellow, there is always a water tower, and there is always a man with a red and a green flag, and this is the unvarying rule from Vladivostok to Moscow, where the railway officially ends.

Concerning towns along the way, they are, of course, few and with few exceptions, small. The exceptions are, however, generally a surprise to the traveler, who may have shared the popular idea of Siberia as a land of perpetually frozen wastes and outpost towns. Irkutsk, for instance, the first considerable town reached after leaving Vladivostok, has a population of over 700,000. It is a place of lofty buildings, broad streets, and a certain gayety of life, which has caused it to be called the Paris of Siberia. Farther west is the city of Tomsk, also a place of no little size and importance. From Tomsk the line runs 600 versts into Omsk, and so on to the Russian frontier at Chelyabinsk.

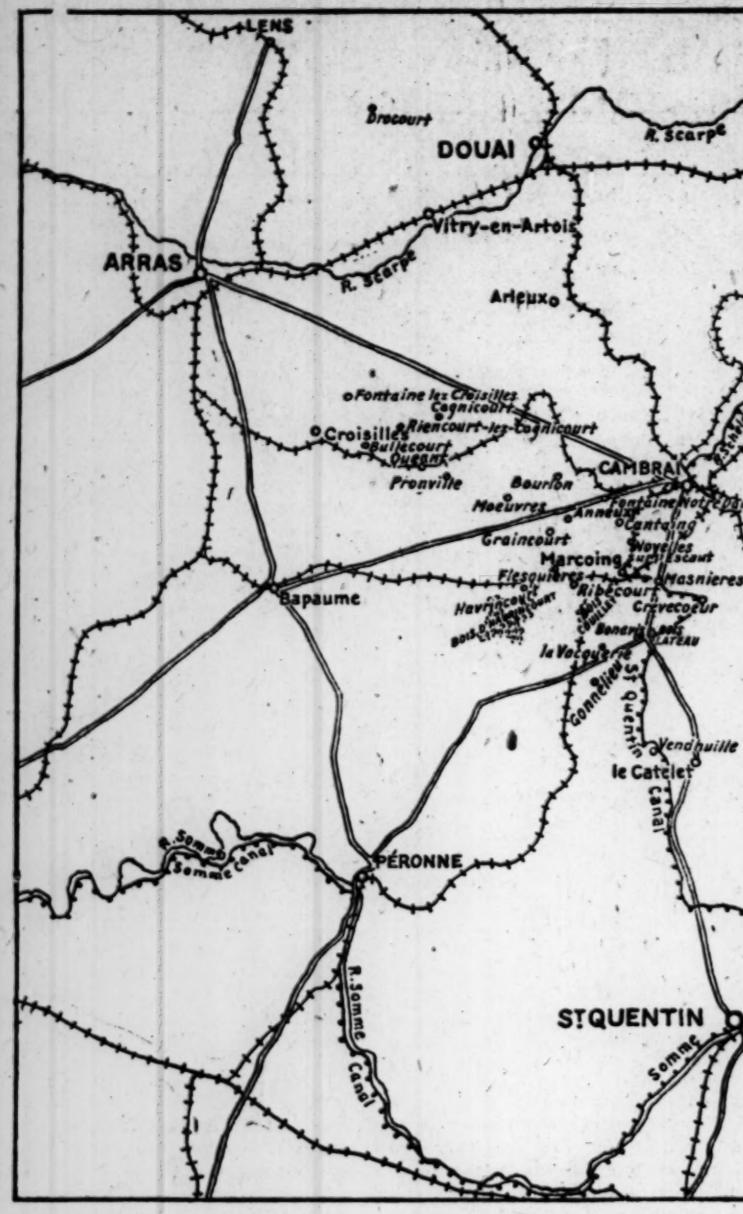
It is after he leaves Chelyabinsk and crosses the frontier that the traveler enters upon the most beautiful part of his journey, for as the train, winding in and out amongst the hills, surmounts the Urals and runs down on the other side, the character of the country gradually changes. It becomes, as Mr. Foster Fraser describes it in one of his writings, a land of rolling meadows, woodland, and tumbling streams, affording pretty, unexpected glimpses reminding one of nothing so much as a stretch of English scenery on a large scale. Then, as the lower levels are reached again, and the train speeds over the vast plains of Central Russia, the outlook changes once more, and mile after mile, for hundreds of miles, there is nothing but a great treeless low country, with narrow ribbon roads running out in all directions to the sky line. The railway crosses the Volga at Samara, and so runs on, through Riasan and Moscow, to Petrograd.

German Opinion of Japan
AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday)—Japanese intervention in Siberia either will lead to a Russo-German agreement against Japan, or an understanding between Japan and Germany, according to the Cologne *Volks Zeitung*, copies of which were received here today.

M. Pichon and Siberia
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
PARIS, France (Wednesday)—The Matin publishes details of M. Pichon's statement to the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Chamber of Deputies regarding Siberia. President Wilson, he said, realized that the intervention of Japan, armed with an allied mandate, would involve no infraction of the "principles he has enunciated." It was not a question of taking advantage of Russia's confusion or carrying out any hostile action against an ally, but of checkmating German penetration, which aimed at destroying the balance of power in Asia. The Bolshevik Government, having by its signature to an ignominious peace violated all treaty obligations toward its allies, was now an outcast. Millions of Russians were now waiting to be delivered by the powerful intervention of the Japanese Army. Japan's mission would only be accomplished when she had rendered impossible the seizure of Russia in Asia by Germany.

LYNN COUNCIL IN DEADLOCK
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
LYNN, Mass.—After voting 152 times on candidates for the office of superintendent of streets and highways, without reaching a decision, the Lynn City Council adjourned at 1 a. m. today until their next meeting, when balloting will be resumed. Two of the candidates received five votes each and the third candidate received one at each ballot. John R. Graham and Harry W. Dillon received the five votes and Arthur W. Lewis received one vote.

NEW DIVISIONS IN FRANCE
LONDON, England (Wednesday)—The Germans how have a superiority of 16 divisions on the western front. General Maurice, director of military operations at the War Office, declared in an interview today.



Map of Cambrai and district

Showing the scene of operations described in Sir Douglas Haig's dispatch

BRAZILIAN NAVY TO HELP ALLIES FIGHT SUBMARINES SOON

(Continued from page one)

hearted and generous devotion to prosecution of the war which governed the action of every representative of the United States Navy with whom they came in contact. The personnel of all ranks, he said, had the respect and esteem of the officers of the British Navy.

Concerning shipbuilding, he said, there was no lack of materials at the present time, and that there were more men in the yards, but the output reached only 58,000 tons in January, although it should have been much larger. It was true the weather was exceptionally bad, and also that January, owing to the holidays, always was a bad month for the output of ships. One week or one month could not be taken by itself. He expressed the opinion that February would be shown to have made nearly twice as good a record as January, although only about two-thirds of what the same yards had done previously with fewer men.

Submarines were being destroyed in increasing numbers, and as the methods employed against them were developed the numbers would be enlarged still further. There was a growing reluctance on the part of German crews to put to sea. The chances that a submarine would return from a voyage in the waters around England were one in four or one in five.

The loss for the five months ended with February was 10 per cent less than the loss during the corresponding months of the year previous, he added, although during four months of the latter period unrestricted submarine war had not been proclaimed by the enemy.

"I have stated," the First Lord continued, "that the curve of losses of the world's tonnage only two months of the current quarter have elapsed, but assuming the March loss to be as high as that of February I find that the falling curve continues."

Regarding the rate of ship production Sir Eric said that instead of a rise there had been a serious drop.

"Why?" the First Lord asked. "The main fact is that owing to labor unrest and strike difficulties the men in the yards are not working as if the life of the country depended on their exertions. The employers are perhaps not doing all they could. The serious unrest which existed in January will have an effect on completions in later months. I am driven to the conclusion that even at this late date the situation is not fully realized."

Sir Stanley Maude's Work
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

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SIR DOUGLAS HAIG ON CAMBRAI BATTLE

Final Outcome Shows Balance in Favor of British—London Territorials and English Battalions Distinguish Themselves

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—Sir Douglas Haig's dispatch on the Cambrai battle, which has now been published, gives the general result of the Cambrai battle in perspective. The final outcome of the battle might be summed up after reading the dispatch by saying that in actual material results, the British had a heavy balance to the good, while the indirect results, both at the moment and probably in the future were important. On the other hand, contrasting what each side hoped to achieve, the result might be described as a draw.

Sir Douglas Haig sums up thus:

"We had captured and retained over 12,000 yards of former German front line together with between 10,000 and 11,000 yards of the Hindenburg line and the Hindenburg reserve line and the villages of Ribecourt, Flesquieres and Havrincourt. Some 145 German guns were taken or destroyed and 110 German prisoners were captured, on the other hand, the enemy troops occupied unimportant sections of our front line between Vendehelle and Gonnelle. There is little doubt that our operations were of considerable indirect assistance to the allied forces in Italy. Large demands were made upon valuable German reserves at a time when great concentration of German divisions was still being maintained in Flanders. There is evidence that German divisions intended for the Italian theater were diverted to Cambrai, and it is probable that a further concentration of German forces against Italy was suspended for at least two weeks at the most critical period, when our Allies were making their first stand on the Plain line."

Sir Douglas Haig's scheme after the first rush forward to the Bourlon-Rumilly line was "to push westward and northward, taking the Hindenburg line in reverse from Moeuvres to the River Scarpe and capturing all the enemy's defenses and probably most of their garrisons along west of the line from Cambrai northward to Sence and south of that river and the Scarpe." The first part of the program was not absolutely completely achieved; the latter part could not be, although "on November 20 and 21 we went very near to a success sufficiently complete to bring the realization of our full program within our power."

On the other hand a very ambitious German plan also failed. "Captured maps and orders have made it clear that the enemy aimed at far more considerable results than he actually achieved. Three convergent attacks were to be made on a salient formed by our advance, two of them delivered approximately simultaneously about Connelle and Masmieres, followed, later, by a still more powerful attack on the Bourlon front. The objectives of these attacks extended to high ground at Beauchamp and Trescault and the enemy's hope was to capture and destroy the whole of the British forces in the Cambrai salient."

Sir Douglas Haig begins by stating that a continuous attack in Flanders and elsewhere had brought about large concentrations of enemy forces on threatened fronts with a consequent reduction in garrisons elsewhere.

"One valuable result of the Cambrai battle," Sir Douglas Haig concludes by remarking, "is that the enemy may well hesitate to deploy any portion of his front as he did last summer in order to set free troops to concentrate elsewhere for decisive action." Incidentally, Sir Douglas says the capture of Cambrai was but quite a subsidiary possibility. Several times in the dispatch, Sir Douglas indicates he had no excessive number of troops to undertake the attacks, but he explains why it was necessary to seize the moment or let slip altogether. Like the Germans, the British forces had already been severely taxed, "only part of the losses of my divisions had been replaced and many recently arrived drafts, still far from being fully trained, were included in the ranks of the army." Elsewhere, he regrets having to delay a further advance, "but with the limited number of troops at my command, it was inevitable." The Italian situation was the decisive factor inducing the attack.

The attack began at 6:20 a. m. on Nov. 20, on a front of about six miles from the east of Gonnelle to the Canal de Nord, opposite Sermies. At two points especially, the dispatch shows, an important delay was caused, namely at Masmieres, where the enemy were able partly to destroy the bridge carrying the main road across the Canal de Lescat, the first tank endeavoring to cross completing the destruction, and at Flesquieres Village on the way to Bourlon.

At Masmieres neither tanks nor cavalry could at first cross the canal and the Germans had time to occupy effectively Rumielle and a section of the Beaurvoir-Masmieres line south of it. At Flesquieres a number of tanks were knocked out by direct hits, many of which were obtained by a German artillery officer who, remaining alone at his battery, served a field gun single-handed until killed.

The 48 hours after which the enemy's reserve might begin to arrive had expired and the high ground at Bourlon Village and the wood with other important tactical features east and west of the wood remained in the enemy's possession. Sir Douglas decided to continue the operation offensively, as the only alternative was to withdraw to Flesquieres Ridge at once, the positions he held north of

Flesquieres being completely commanded by Bourlon Ridge. Moreover, the enemy showed signs of withdrawing, and the possession of Bourlon Ridge, if achieved, would turn the enemy's defenses south of the Scarpe and the Sence rivers and expose his communications to the observed fire of the British artillery and thus jeopardize his position. The Italian situation again influenced the commander-in-chief.

The dispatch describes the renewed struggle for the complete possession of Bourlon Ridge beginning on the morning of Nov. 23. The subsequent five days' constant fighting gave the British a strong position on Bourlon Hill and in the wood, but they had not succeeded in gaining all the ground required for the security of this important feature. The following days passed quietly. The dispatch then describes a visit warning of a coming German offensive, the front affected including that of the British advance and the ground to Vendehelle and beyond. Every consideration pointed to the principal attack being delivered in the Bourlon sector, which proved to be the case.

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Sir Douglas then sums up the results of the battle.

"On Nov. 30," he says, "risks were accepted by us at some points to increase our strength at others. Our fresh reserves had been thrown in on the Bourlon front, where the enemy brought against us a total force of seven divisions to three and failed. Between Masmieres and Vendehelle, enemy superiority was in the proportion of about 4 to 3, and we were insufficiently provided with artillery. The attack was only partially successful may tend to show that in view of the enemy activity delivered in the Bourlon sector, which proved to be the case.

The troops holding the Bourlon

position were relieved and Sir Douglas felt confident regarding this sector, as also regarding the 15,000 yards from Cantaing to Banteux Ravine, held by five British divisions. From Bourlon ravine southward the divisions in the line were weak and held very extensive fronts, but this sector had been in the British possession for months and the defenses were more complete and better organized, and the capture of Bonavis Ridge had added to the security. Sir Douglas names the reserve divisions in this sector, including the guards, and says that in view of the enemy activity special precautions were taken by local commanders.

Between 7 and 8 a. m. on Nov. 30 the Germans attacked on a front of some 10 miles from Vendehelle and Masmieres inclusive. Sir Douglas mentions the gallant stand on the Masmieres front of the twenty-ninth division, composed of English, Scottish, Welsh, Irish, Guernsey and Newfoundland battalions, although seriously threatened by the enemy progress further south. At the northern end of Bonavis Ridge and in the Gonnelle sector the British were surprised owing to the nature of the bombardment, which was heavy enough to keep them under cover without at first seriously alarming them, and through the absence of the steadily advancing barrage which usually indicates the approach of assault columns. The secret assembling of these columns was assisted by the nature of the country and by the early-morning mist preventing aerial observation.

The dispatch then describes how local reserves, guards and other troops and three battalions of tanks which were on the verge of leaving the battlefield to rest, saved the situation.

Meantime, in the northern area, from Fountaine Notre Dame to Tadpole Copse, the enemy's main attack had been launched with great resolution. The enemy advanced in dense waves in the manner of the first battle of Ypres, and, during the morning and afternoon, no less than five principal attacks were made in this area, and, at one portion of attack, as many as 11 waves of German infantry advanced successively to the assault in a resolute but unavailing endeavor to break down, by sheer weight of numbers, the defense of the London territories and English battalions holding this sector, who greatly distinguished themselves.

The dispatch describes how a section of the company of the seventeenth battalion of the Royal Fusiliers fell fighting, holding off the enemy infantry until the main position had been organized. A company of the thirtieth battalion of the Essex regiment was cut off, and held a council of war, at which it was unanimously determined to fight to the last, two runners getting through to battalion headquarters with this message: "All accounts go to show that the enemy losses in the whole of his constantly repeated attacks on this sector were enormous. One battery of eight machine guns fired 70,000 rounds of ammunition into 10 successive waves of Germans. Long lines of attacking infantry were caught by our machine-guns fire in enfilade, and shot down in line as they advanced. Great execution also was done by our field artillery, guns were brought up to the crest of the line and fired direct upon the enemy at short range. But for the steady courage and stanchness of the defense of the troops at Masmieres, Bourlon and Moeuvres the success of the battle front might have had serious consequences."

Continuing, the dispatch describes the fighting at Gonnelle and Masmieres.

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THE FORTUNE OF JOSEPH CAILLAUX

France Awaits Eagerly News of Former French Premier's Possessions Before the War and at the Present Time

The first and second of this series of articles on the Caillaux affair appeared in the Christian Science Monitor on March 4 and 5 respectively. By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor.

III

PARIS, France—One of the most interesting developments in the Caillaux affair is expected to be the investigation into the present fortune of the "inculpé," which has now been entered upon and is to be conducted very thoroughly. It makes an entertaining problem. The business at the time of writing is to find out what money in cash and otherwise M. Caillaux is at present possessed of, and what fortune he owned in 1914 before the war began. His income from all recognized and legitimate sources and his expenditure have then to be taken into account. If there is a great credit balance on this reckoning, where will the funds have come from? That is the question. The balance is expected, and the indication as to where it came from is already clear. But it is anticipated that, in order to find out what M. Joseph Caillaux possesses in full, other things besides strong boxes at Florence may have to be searched. It is a big question in investigation and accountancy, and is certainly a matter for experts. Accordingly, Captain Bouchardon is called in an expert in such matters, M. Doyen, and given him charge of these investigations. His instructions are, to find out every detail possible concerning the fortune of M. Caillaux and to conduct his investigations thoroughly in the Sarthe, where he was deputy, and in banks abroad. Captain Bouchardon has asked M. Doyen to carry out this investigation as speedily as possible.

Mme. Caillaux declares that she possesses a personal fortune of from 1,000,000 to 1,200,000 francs, being practically equal to that which her husband says he possesses. The Banca di Sconto at Florence is reported to have acknowledged to holding a sum of about 2,000,000 francs, more or less, in the name of Réymond. This is remarkable in view of the statements of the two Caillaux and their friends. One of the latter has stated that not more than 10,000 francs could have been deposited with the Florentine bank. In a first interview after the arrest of her husband, Mme. Caillaux spoke of the money at Florence as a sum of "little importance," but in a later conversation with a journalist she said that the strong box had in it a sum of from 300,000 to 500,000 francs. Again in a third declaration she said that the amount was \$50,000 francs, of which 20,000 francs were in notes.

The contention put forward in the first days after the arrest of M. Caillaux, that there was a breach of French and Italian justice in the opening of the strong box in his absence, and without his being represented, is said to be inexact. The French code might make this necessary, but the Italian does not, so it is stated now, and consequently it was enough that the box should be opened by an Italian magistrate in the presence of the French consul and the manager of the bank. M. Caillaux, some time before, in the name of Reynaud, had telegraphed to the bank that he was opposed to the box being opened, and when Captain Bouchardon sent his committee of inquiry there he asked the bank authorities to take the request of M. Caillaux into their consideration. Mme. Caillaux says that her husband had not opened this box since Oct. 20, 1916. This is a point which will be determined without difficulty since every time a person wishes to make an examination of the contents of his coffee-for he must, according to the rules of the bank, sign his name in a special register kept for the purpose. Mme. Caillaux says that it was she who was opposed to any opening of the box last year, because if it had been opened insinuations would certainly have been made by their enemies that they had been taking compromising documents from it. To the authorities in Paris this seems a surprising declaration inasmuch as they had understood that the money in the box had been put there for such a purpose. M. and Mme. Caillaux should hesitate to open the box containing it for fear of adverse comment.

Some curious details are forthcoming concerning the detention of M. Caillaux in the Sante prison. As already stated, the former Premier is in the same section as Bolo and others, and it is said that when arrests of this kind were first made, several cells in this part were cleared out and made ready, and that some of them are still empty. On the arrival of M. Caillaux the news quickly spread among these cells, and it appears that the only people who were taken by surprise were some of the warders who were told off to search the accused and remove his clothes. When, with their official papers before them, they asked, "Are you Caillaux?" and he answered, "Yes, M. Joseph Caillaux," they looked hard at him and in great surprise, and then for the first time understood. As to Bolo, when he learned a few minutes after the arrival of M. Caillaux that he was occupying a neighboring cell, he did not breathe a word, but a great smile spread over his face and remained there for a considerable time.

M. Caillaux was somewhat troublesome with his protests on his arrival at the prison, and had continually to be told that the ordinary rules and regulations had to be enforced. He frequently protested about his being a person of importance and rank, and

THE FUTURE OF AUSTRIA-HUNGARY

Writers in Swiss Paper Adversely Criticize Attitude of President Wilson and Mr. Lloyd George

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BERNE, Switzerland—The references to Austria in the latest declarations made by Mr. Lloyd George and President Wilson have been criticized by writers in the *Freie Zeitung* who regard them as indicative of a willingness to compound with the present Austrian régime, and insist that the maintenance of that régime is incompatible with a democratic and durable peace.

Commenting on the British Premier's statement, Herr S. Fleisch observes that nationality has been the keynote to European history ever since the Napoleonic era, and has been at the root of all the wars, including the present, that have been waged since that date, and that if the present conflict is deflected from its real aim of settling that question, once for all, it can only lead to immeasurable consequences that will surpass all the horrors of war itself.

"Does Lloyd George forget," he writes, "that Mittel-Europa is among the few serious political matters that have been discussed and written about during the war? Is he not aware that the program he has just proclaimed certainly excludes Hamburg-Bagdad, but admits of Hamburg-Salonika, and that all vestige of German imperialism will disappear with the disappearance of Austria? Did not Lloyd George himself, as well as Messrs. Asquith and Churchill, publicly proclaim the bankruptcy of English diplomacy on the outbreak of the Balkan War? In December, 1914, George Macaulay Trevelyan published an article in *McClure's Magazine* in which he also admitted the failure of English diplomacy, and predicted the reorganization of Europe on the basis of the application of the rule of nationality. From the Crimean War down to the present day European diplomacy has advanced the specter of Russian imperialism, as Austria, at the moment when her armies in France and Flanders are on the march for the protection of Alsace-Lorraine, to protect us from Prussian imperialism? Are the Czech-Slovak volunteers that are joining the armies of France to fight for the maintenance of Austria? Has European diplomacy really remained immersed in the Congress of Vienna without permitting natural right to weigh in it even for a moment? . . . Would it be possible otherwise for a British Premier to be able to talk today of the reorganization of Europe without mentioning the Southern Slavs? Mr. Lloyd George cannot be ignorant of the saying that a people that can sing of its defeats is immortal. And when the Serbian people, overcome, betrayed, and abandoned, marched into exile over the plain of Kossovo it was imbued with an animus that one could wish were that of every great power.

In the year 1871, Giuseppe Mazzini wrote: "An alliance between Austria-Hungary and Turkey is inevitable with the progress of time, and it will be an alliance for the suppression of the Southern Slavs since the national independence of that people would mean the end of Turkish rule in Europe, and the weakening, if not the end, of the Danubian Monarchy. The success of the Slav movement is certain. Today it is no longer a question of preventing or denying it, but of directing the movement in the best possible way, and of insuring to European progress the favorable consequences theretofore; it will rejuvenate European life with fresh enthusiasm and fresh energy; it will widen the range of indispensable moral and social change. If combat, left to itself or tampered with the movement may, however, cost Europe 20 years of the most terrible crisis and bloodshed."

It seems incomprehensible that whereas, before the wars of 1877 and the Balkan Wars of 1912-13, a human being recognized so clearly the Slav question to be the root question of European politics, and indicated the practical method for its solution, there are still leading politicians today who daily offer proof that they remain utterly innocent of nationality questions in general, and of the Slav question in particular. Here and there, there have been references even during the world war to the "venerable" Austrian Monarchy, while Professor Aszary and the Southern Slavs are hunted like beggars up and down the world, even if they are not actually delivered up to the gallows."

Commenting, subsequently, in the *Freie Zeitung* on President Wilson's pronouncement, Jakob Bengler, a German subject, wrote: "Certain of Mr. Wilson's demands do not appear to us to satisfy entirely that just ordering of affairs which is hoped for from the future world peace, by the oppressed nationalities of the Central Powers, and not least of all by us as German democrats. We hear on all sides that the Serbs and other sufferers feel themselves abandoned in this speech. Why is there only so indistinct a reference to the Southern Slavs and to the Italians within the Austro-Hungarian system? Section 10 of the program is weak, the more so when taken in conjunction with Section 11, where the Serbo-Croats, the Slovaks, the Ruthenes, and the Czechs are in no way mentioned among those small Slav nations to be liberated and maintained independent. One would think that what, according to Section 13 of the program, is right for the Poles must naturally, mutatis mutandis, be conceded to the rest of the Slavs (and to the Italians); namely, 'all territories inhabited by an undoubtedly Slav population to be united in a series of independent Slav states.' One's im-

pression is that Austria, and Turkey, too, for that matter, come off very well at Mr. Wilson's hands; possibly in order that it may be rendered easier for them to separate themselves from German policy. Yet it is surely not in keeping with Mr. Wilson's character and method to obtain mere tactical advantages at the expense of a sacrifice of principles. Austria-Hungary has doubtless forfeited its right to existence; first, by the atrocious massacres among its Slav populations during the war; but also, from the point of view of practical politics, by the removal of Russia's imperialist pressure on the Adriatic, by the removal, that is, of Austria's raison d'être as a bulwark and a factor in the balance of power in Eastern Europe."

OPERATIONS ON WESTERN FRONT

Lines Reinforced by Divisions Brought From East—German Offensives Expected Soon

By The Christian Science Monitor special military correspondent

LONDON, England—Reports coming from the western front at the time of writing (Jan. 21) have been confined for some time to a few lines referring to gunfire or minor raids. Sir Douglas Haig's dispatch shows that the British armies fought and defeated twice their numbers in the operations of Arras, Messines, Lens and Ypres. It is calculated that the Central Powers should be able, by removing whole divisions, or making up depleted ones by drafts of the best material available, from the eastern front, to reenforce their annual recruitment to about 1,800,000 men. This, of course, largely depends on the success of the negotiations now proceeding with the Russians which, however, even if successful, would not enable the Central Powers to remove their armies from the eastern front altogether. They would still require to maintain forces there, though such might largely consist of second-rate troops, Landsturm or tired soldiers from the west. Indeed, for some time the western front has been reinforced by exchanging worn-out divisions by those which have been practically "resting" in the east. That the Germans are anxious to try and break in on the western front before the American armies and resources can be fully developed and brought into the conflict cannot be doubted, although they profess to be unmoved by America's preparations, and belittle her efforts as they did those of the British in the early days of the war.

The numbers available to the Allies were insufficient to bring about victory in 1917, owing to the Russian breakdown, the Italian reverse and need of reinforcements to prevent a complete breakdown there, with other unavoidable difficulties, such as adverse weather and ground conditions.

The advantage of ground this winter, thanks to the great successes won at Ypres, Arras, the Chemin des Dames and Verdun, lies with the Allies in France, and the best way the winter can be passed is in improving the positions gained, so that the enemy may pay dearly for any attempt to break through, to assume a temporary defensive until American troops with guns and air services are trained and ready in sufficient numbers to launch another offensive, with the reinforcements of British and French now being trained. Sir Douglas Haig has referred in his dispatch both to the extreme necessity for adequate training of such reinforcements before placing them in the battle line for offense or defense, and their assimilation in the various brigades and divisions. It is to say, the reinforcements must not only be fully trained as individuals, but also to work together in their various platoons, battalions, brigades and divisions, under the officers who are to lead them, for without this combined training avoidable loss is incurred and the success of operations is lost.

It has now been ascertained that among the parties of women who go demonstrating and raiding there are certain elements who are not satisfied when the shopkeepers offer to sell them goods at the prices prevailing before the war, but simply seize them and carry them off without paying, at the same time even threatening the shopkeepers. The Society of Vegetable Salesmen has placed at the disposal of the Junta of Subsistences the

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The use of the defensive is merely a means to an end. That end is the opportunity to strike, to lead the enemy on, hold up his attack, and then, by an irresistible counter-stroke, drive him back, wrest the initiative from him and change from the active defense to the offensive. The defense, of course, does not mean passivity, but is combined with limited offensives such as are continually being made by our troops all along the front, and are described in the cold language of the communiqué as, "A successful raid was undertaken on a — mile front." With the expected German offensive by land may also come a German offensive by sea, for the Baltic is now free from Russian activity, and the German high seas fleet cannot forever shelter behind the fortifications of the Kiel Canal. It surely must come out and at last give the silent service" the opportunity for which it waits day and night.

NO ABATEMENT IN THE SPANISH CRISIS

Economic Conditions Give Rise to Disturbances Throughout the Country—Work Almost Wholly Suspended in Alicante

By The Christian Science Monitor special Spanish correspondent

MADRID, Spain—There is no abatement in the Spanish crisis, as already cabled to The Christian Science Monitor, nor in the general apprehensions for the immediate future. Hitherto Madrid has preserved a more tranquil attitude than other parts of the country despite the fact that the privations are felt severely in the capital, and popular feeling is inclined to be very restive at the enforced darkness at nights through want of coal. At last, however, there has been an intimation on a small scale of what has been going on at Barcelona, Alicante, Malaga and other places, and a crowd of

men have been detained from the province of every kind of foodstuff, cattle, coal and firewood.

The women are in many respects very difficult to deal with. A committee of them visited the Governor and asked for the release of nine other women who had been detained, and stated their case in such a way that Señor Aunon acceded to their request. Then they asked for authorization of a public meeting at which they said they wished to counsel the women to refrain from all violence. The Governor, suspecting that this was not the entire object of the meeting, said he would consider the matter. Reports from Sabadell, a short distance from Barcelona, show that there also the women are continually creating disturbances and large numbers of them have been detained.

Colonel Hechavarria has just been elected president of the supreme junta of infantry in place of Colonel Marquez, who resigned at the request of the Minister of War.

SWISS EXPORTATION EMBARGO IS EVADE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERNE, Switzerland—The *Freie Zeitung* has published a letter from a correspondent describing the latest device adopted for evading the embargo on the exportation from Switzerland of German of cotton thread, and unembroidered cotton goods. In addition to the vast amount of smuggling which, says the writer, goes on along the eastern frontier despite the large demand in Switzerland itself for cotton goods, motors and motor lorries are now being employed to distribute to Swiss embroiderers quantities of linen goods stamped with large patterns so devised as to be able to be executed with the maximum speed, and these are then delivered to the Central Powers as embroidered goods. The general view in East Switzerland, the writer remarks, is that this material is used in Germany for bandages, or the manufacture of explosives, and he observes that whereas frequent complaints of France and England are to be heard in German Switzerland, and hard words are often spoken in Swiss commercial circles concerning even the "S. S." it would seem that the Entente would be justified in strengthening, rather than in relaxing its control.

The general committee of the Socialist Party and of the General Union of Workers have issued a manifesto in which they protest against the serious incidents that have transpired in connection with the repression of the disturbances in several towns in the east of Spain. This manifesto is framed in very threatening terms, and, while the Socialist Party demand that the civil authorities of Barcelona and Malaga shall be stripped of their offices, the General Union of Workers intimates that it entirely supports the Socialist demand. All this has a very thrilling appearance. The Minister of the Interior says that the Government is aware that certain elements are fomenting a general strike.

At Barcelona there are very extraordinary happenings. Raids on the shops are of the most frequent occurrence, and the police are continually engaged in charging the crowds to break them up, but they quickly form again. In the Calle de Manzana one of the raiding parties attacked a coal wagon and took every ounce of coal from it. This is a sample of what happens frequently. A large proportion of the manufacturers are now closed. The food raiders have again proceeded collectively to the public markets, carrying sacks with which to take away what they could get. Being apprised of what was about to happen the stall holders at the market refused to open, had no goods brought to their places, and went away. The director of the market, however, threatened that if they did not return and try to conduct their business in the usual way he would install others in their places; upon which they came back but brought little with them.

It has now been ascertained that among the parties of women who go demonstrating and raiding there are certain elements who are not satisfied when the shopkeepers offer to sell them goods at the prices prevailing before the war, but simply seize them and carry them off without paying, at the same time even threatening the shopkeepers. The Society of Vegetable Salesmen has placed at the disposal of the Junta of Subsistences the

advantage of ground this winter, thanks to the great successes won at Ypres, Arras, the Chemin des Dames and Verdun, lies with the Allies in France, and the best way the winter can be passed is in improving the positions gained, so that the enemy may pay dearly for any attempt to break through, to assume a temporary defensive until American troops with guns and air services are trained and ready in sufficient numbers to launch another offensive, with the reinforcements of British and French now being trained. Sir Douglas Haig has referred in his dispatch both to the extreme necessity for adequate training of such reinforcements before placing them in the battle line for offense or defense, and their assimilation in the various brigades and divisions. It is to say, the reinforcements must not only be fully trained as individuals, but also to work together in their various platoons, battalions, brigades and divisions, under the officers who are to lead them, for without this combined training avoidable loss is incurred and the success of operations is lost.

It stands to reason that in the methods of fighting which prevail in the British army, where each man is taught to think and act for himself, should the occasion arise, it is most necessary that the men should know each other, and their non-commissioned and commissioned officers, and also get the habit of working with the various units which go to make up their divisions. Such training promotes confidence and reliance in themselves, each other and their leaders. That this training was not complete in the year 1917 is evident from the dispatch quoted. Referring to the handicap under which the British offensive worked by having to take over part of the French front, Sir Douglas Haig adds: "This initial disadvantage was subsequently increased by the difficulty of obtaining adequate drafts a sufficient length of time before divisions were called upon to take their place in the battle, to enable the drafts to be assimilated into divisions and divisions to be trained."

The use of the defensive is merely a means to an end. That end is the opportunity to strike, to lead the enemy on, hold up his attack, and then, by an irresistible counter-stroke, drive him back, wrest the initiative from him and change from the active defense to the offensive. The defense, of course, does not mean passivity, but is combined with limited offensives such as are continually being made by our troops all along the front, and are described in the cold language of the communiqué as, "A successful raid was undertaken on a — mile front." With the expected German offensive by land may also come a German offensive by sea, for the Baltic is now free from Russian activity, and the German high seas fleet cannot forever shelter behind the fortifications of the Kiel Canal. It surely must come out and at last give the silent service" the opportunity for which it waits day and night.

CORPORATE RELIEF FUND ACT OPPOSED

New York Measure Is Designed to Permit Division of Corporation Surplus to War Charities

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—A bill authorizing directors or trustees of corporations of this State to contribute from surplus property or assets for war relief purposes, introduced in the Legislature at Albany at the request of the American Red Cross, has now been laid aside, and it is not believed that it will come to light again this session.

Senator Elton R. Brown described the bill as impossible. Contributions to war relief, he said, should be the service of the individual, and not be left to corporations. The bill, he thought, would sanction the theory that evil may be done in order that good may come of it. It was, in effect, an attempt to commit crime in the name of liberty and patriotism. Senator Brown gave the Red Cross full credit for all it is doing, but made it clear that he did not like its apparent attempt to monopolize relief, crowding out other helpful agencies.

Senators Wellington and G. F. Thompson also opposed the advancement of the measure to the order of final passage. Senator Wellington said that even if the bill were considered legal, it would be immoral. Both Senator Brown and Senator Wellington laid stress on the fact that when people contribute to any fund they have a right to expect that the money will be used only for the purpose to which they contributed it.

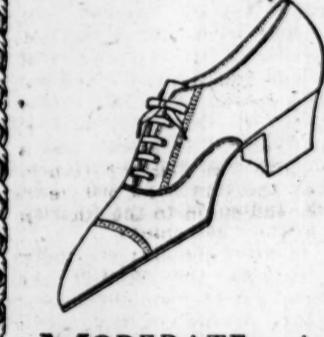
The bill was introduced by Mr. Meyer in the Assembly, and acting upon it in the Senate was deferred, at the request of its sponsor, Senator Nicoll.

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FURTHER DETAILS OF PEACE TREATY

Additional Clauses Sent From Berlin Show Russia Agrees to Sequester Navy, Remove Mines, Resume Shipping.

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday)—Additional details of the peace treaty signed by the Bolshevik Government of Russia and the Central Powers are coming through in dispatches from Berlin.

The third clause of the treaty provides that the regions west of a line agreed upon, and which is to be delineated later, formerly belonging to Russia, shall have no further obligation toward Russia, but Germany and Austria shall determine their fate in agreement with their population. Article 4 provides for the evacuation of the Anatolian provinces and the surrender of Erivan, Kars and Batoum to Turkey. The treaty continues:

"Art. 5. Russia will without delay carry out the complete demobilization of her army, including the forces newly formed by the present Government. Russia will further transfer her warships to Russian harbors and leave them there until a general peace is agreed upon. Warships of states continuing in a state of war with the Quadruple Alliance will be treated as Russian warships in so far as they are within Russian control.

"The barred zone in the Arctic continues in force until the conclusion of peace. An immediate beginning will be made of the removal of mines in the Baltic, and in so far as Russian power extends in the Black Sea, commercial shipping is free in these waters and will be resumed immediately. A mixed commission will be appointed to fix further regulations, especially for the announcement of routes for merchant ships. Shipping routes are to be kept permanently free from floating mines.

"Art. 6. Russia undertakes immediately to conclude peace with the Ukraine People's Republic and to recognize the peace treaty between this State and the powers of the Quadruple Alliance. Ukrainian territory will be immediately evacuated by the Russian troops and the Russian Red Guard. Russia will cease all agitation or propaganda against the Government or the public institutions of the Ukrainian People's Republic.

"Estonia and Livonia will likewise be evacuated without delay by the Russian troops and the Russian Red Guard.

"The eastern frontier of Estonia follows in general the line of the Narova River. The eastern frontier of Livonia runs in general through Peipus Lake and Pskov Lake to the southwesterly corner of the latter, then over Lubanaher (Luban) Lake in the direction of Lieverhof, on the Dvina.

"Estonia and Livonia will be occupied by a German police force until security is guaranteed by their own national institutions and order in the state is restored. Russia will forthwith release all arrested or deported inhabitants of Estonia and Livonia and guarantee the safe return of deported Estonians and Livonians.

"Finland and the Aland Islands will also forthwith be evacuated by the Russian troops and the Red Guard and Finnish ports by the Russian fleet and the Russian naval forces.

"So long as the ice excludes the bringing of Russian warships to Russian ports, only small detachments will remain behind on the warships. Russia is to cease all agitation or propaganda against the Government or the public institutions in Finland.

"The fortifications erected on the Aland Islands are to be removed with all possible dispatch. A special agreement is to be made between Germany, Russia, Finland and Sweden regarding the permanent non-occupation of these islands as well as regarding their treatment in military, shipping and technical respects. It is agreed that at Germany's desire the other states bordering on the Baltic also are to be given a voice in the matter.

"Art. 7.—Starting from the fact that Persia and Afghanistan are free and independent states, the contracting parties undertake to respect their political and economic independence and territorial integrity.

"Art. 8.—Prisoners of war of both sides will be sent home.

"Art. 9.—The contracting parties mutually renounce indemnification of their war costs, that is to say, state expenditure for carrying on the war, as well as indemnification for war damages, that is to say, those damages which have arisen to them and their subjects in the war regions through military measures, inclusive of all requisitions undertaken in the enemy country.

"Art. 10.—Diplomatic and consular relations between contracting parties will be resumed immediately after notification of the peace treaty. Special agreements are reserved to the admittance of the respective consuls.

"Art. 11.—The prescriptions contained in Appendices 2 and 5 shall govern the economic relations between the powers of the Quadruple Alliance and Russia, namely, Appendix 2 for German-Russian; Appendix 3 for Austro-Russian; Appendix 4 for Bulgaria-Russian, and Appendix 5 for Turkish-Russian relations.

"Art. 12.—The restoration of public and private relations, the exchange of prisoners of war, interned civilians, the amnesty question, as well as the treatment of merchant ships which are in enemy hands will be regulated in special treaties with Russia which shall form an essential part of the present peace treaty and as far as feasible shall enter into force at the same time.

"Art. 13.—For the interpretation of this treaty the German and Russian text is authoritative for the relations between Germany and Russia; for the

relations between Austria-Hungary and Russia, the German, Hungarian and Russian text; for the relations between Bulgaria and Russia, the Bulgarian-Russian text; for the relations between Turkey and Russia, the Turkish and Russian text.

"Art. 14.—The present peace treaty will be ratified. Instruments of ratification must be exchanged as soon as possible in Berlin. The Russian Government undertakes at the desire of one of the Quadruple Alliance powers to exchange ratifications within two weeks. The peace treaty enters into force on its ratification, in so far as its articles, appendices or supplementary treaties do not prescribe otherwise."

The signatures of the plenipotentiaries are attached. The treaty was drawn up in quintuplicate form at Brest-Litovsk on March 3.

The semi-official Wolff Bureau of Berlin says that the trade and political questions to which Article 11 refers are to be regulated according to the demands of the German ultimatum and analogously to the Ukrainian treaty. The legal and political agreements correspond substantially to the proposals which were submitted at the first sitting by Germany on the basis of its ultimatum.

Peace with Ukraine

German Intrigue Is Exposed by Professor Harper

The following article was written for The Christian Science Monitor by S. R. Harper, professor of Russian in the University of Chicago, who recently returned to the United States from Russia. Copyright 1918 by The Christian Science Publishing Society. All rights reserved.

CHICAGO, Ill.—A few general facts are here presented with regard to the Ukrainians, who would seem to have created a new State in southeastern Europe. The Ukrainians are what we have often heard of as the "Little Russians"; and the Ruthenians of Austria and Galicia are also Ukrainians.

The name itself is not new, but under

the old régime in Russia it could not be used with entire freedom. For the old Russian Government emphasized the close relationship between the Little Russian and the Great Russian nationalities, and tried in every way to eliminate any distinction by forcibly repressing all manifestations of a Little Russian national movement.

The former imperialistic Government of Russia would not accept as a distinct people even the Ruthenians of Austria, who were in their view simply Russians, who must be brought back sooner or later into the fold.

These facts explain in large measure the situation that has developed around this Ukrainian question. Here one finds another of the many "sins of the old régime," for which the new Russia has had to suffer.

There has been a strong Ukrainian, or Little Russian, movement for many years both in Russia and in Austria.

In Russia the movement was not a

separatist movement; but a large

measure of local self-government was

demanded and also the possibility of

"cultural" self-determination. The

Ukrainians wished to develop freely

their own language and literature, and

to have their language adopted as the

language of instruction in the primary

schools. It was, therefore, not primarily a political movement. But in

Austria the Ukrainian movement

seemed to be a more definitely political movement. At any rate here assembled active agitators for an independent Ukraine—a strong organization with headquarters at Lemberg, in Austrian Galicia. One often wondered why this agitation was allowed so free a field by the Austrian Government. Again, one was surprised somewhat by the fact that the reactionary "nationalists" of Russia under the old régime took such an active interest in this Ukrainian movement in Galicia. Finally one saw the active Ukrainian carrying on an active Ukrainian agitation among the Ruthenians peasants who would come each summer to work in Prussian Silesia. But one found the explanation of all these rather surprising facts in a single consideration, common to all three ruling groups. They all supported the Ukrainian movement because it could be used against the Poles, whom all three groups of rulers feared. And on this Polish question there was a kind of "gentleman's agreement" among the reactionary sovereigns of the three empires.

When the war came, the Ukrainian

question was brought to the fore-

ground almost immediately, when Galicia was invaded by the Russian armies.

One will recall the solemn an-

nouncement of the Russian Foreign

Minister, that the last jewel finally

had been added to the Imperial Crown.

In view of the Grand Duke's man-

ifesto to the Poles, which was accepted

by all progressive Russia as the

pledge that the war was, in fact, a

war of liberation, the taking of Galicia was welcomed by the friends of

freedom. But the Government of Im-

perial Russia did not understand the

war in this sense, and Russian bureau-

cracy started in to reap the fruits of

the military victory, in its old spirit

of intolerance toward all non-Russian

elements of the Empire. One recalls

the expression of a prominent Russian

in characterizing the internal policy

of the Russian Government during the

first year of the war: "Had the Kai-

ser been appointing the Russian min-

isters, he could not have chosen bet-

ter men for his purpose." For these

reversals were breaking the unity of

the country, were antagonizing the

non-Russian elements, and by their

actions in Galicia seemed to make al-

most ridiculous the claims of the Rus-

sian progressive leaders that it was

a war of liberation.

The policy of the Russian bureau-

cracy in Galicia after the occupation,

served as the basis for a strong anti-

Russian agitation in all neutral coun-

tries by representatives of the non-

Russian elements and the Ukrainian

committees were particularly active.

A "Union for the Liberation of the Ukraine" organized a wide-spread propaganda. Now there was a genuine Ukrainian movement, as has been pointed out. But there was also an agitation on this Ukrainian question which was not entirely "clean." One had clear evidence of German support behind some of this Ukrainian propaganda. It was very difficult to determine what was genuine and what was intrigue. For the Germans had always tried to stir up trouble among the non-Russian elements of the Russian Empire, sometimes apparently acting with the consent of certain groups of the Russian bureaucracy.

And what is the Ukraine? The limits on the west have been defined by the treaty. The Ruthenians of Galicia do not come in. The Poles have been sacrificed as to territory. But the eastern boundaries of the new "Republic" have not been determined, and they may not in fact extend very far beyond the immediate district of Kiev.

Finally, what is this report about an Austrian Protectorate for this new "State"? There are many questions to be answered before one can decide that a new "Republic" has in fact been established. And the same question must be decided before the "fruits of the peace" can be brought home to the German people in the form of food. For food was what the German Chancellor meant when he spoke of "fruits" —he was speaking literally.

The old method of the "strong arm" is not going to work in Russia, or in the Ukraine, for in the Ukraine the Revolution took deep root, the Revolution has been a real constructive movement. A year ago the Russian Government might have been able to "sell out." But now no one will be able to enslave the people of Russia or "deliver" them as so much property.

The Germans can get little immediate advantage out of Russia because of the present chaos. But despite the present chaos, the ideas of the first revolution have not been abandoned or lost. And the Germans can derive no permanent advantage from Russia unless they have a change of heart. Or this one has little evidence. But perhaps failure in Russia may help to bring the awakening, though the most discouraging fact of the last weeks has been the enthusiastic acceptance by the people of Germany of their rulers' actions with regard to Russia.

Envelopment Being Completed

WASHINGTON, D. C.—German armies advancing southward from Kiev are completing the enemy envelopment of Rumania, official dispatches to the legation here said today. The situation was pronounced extremely grave, until allied military action should be begun from the Salonika front.

Despite her precarious situation, however, the Government, the cable message said, "is still holding out against peace negotiations."

following points: Is the Rada really representative of the Ukrainian people? Will the fact that German and Austrian armies are accepted by the Ukrainian Rada leaders in their efforts to get control of Kiev determine the extent of German influence behind the activities of certain of the leaders? If the Rada is not representative, and if the invasion opens the eyes of the people, and they act, then the Germans will have to fight to secure the fruits of the peace with the Ukraine.

And what is the Ukraine? The limits on the west have been defined by the treaty.

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Commissions of coal brokers of New England will not be eliminated, according to assurances given to James J. Storrow, Federal Fuel Administrator for that district, by Dr. Harry A. Garfield, United States Fuel Administrator, while he was at Washington, D. C., recently. Mr. Storrow declared today that to force the coal brokers out of business would "seriously disrupt New England industry," since the bulk of coal used by manufacturers in that section is purchased through them.

Mr. Storrow said that it would not be any more fair to all parties concerned to wipe out coal brokers' commissions than it would to eliminate real estate or stock brokers from their respective forms of business. "The coal business," said Mr. Storrow, "is highly specialized, such as cotton, for instance, and to impair manufacturers' ability to get the best coal available for their purposes through brokers, would naturally reflect upon their ability to operate efficiently."

While Mr. Storrow said he had not been informed officially that the price of anthracite at wholesale would be lowered 30 cents a ton, he said he was of the opinion that such action would be taken by the Fuel Administration at Washington on April 1. As for the supplying of coal to New England for use next winter, Mr. Storrow further expressed the belief that the Government would announce a discriminatory rate on coal in favor of New England and other outlying sections over Philadelphia, Pa., and the districts surrounding the mines.

The difference in price, he believed, would be in favor of the outlying districts for the forepart of the year, thus tending to force shipments to them, and in the latter part of the summer and fall in favor of the near-by districts, thereby giving them the advantage. The whole scheme, in his opinion, is to insure an ample supply for all districts.

Boston's coal supply in the yards of dealers showed a total of 40,984 tons today, or 1718 tons less than on Tuesday, according to the tabulation of the Boston Fuel Committee. The supply today consisted of 18,331 tons of anthracite, 16,570 tons of bituminous coal and 6084 tons of screenings.

The steamer Malden arrived today from Baltimore, Md., with a cargo of 6312 tons of soft coal, as did three barges, with a total of 3680 tons of bituminous coal.

The coal arrivals by rail on Tuesday totaled 699 tons of anthracite, 494 tons of bituminous coal and 80 tons of screenings, it was reported today.

Beginning this evening all theaters will begin their performances at 8 o'clock. The Boston Elevated announces that it will continue to close its subway and elevated stations at 11:45 p. m., instead of 12:30, the regular time.

Old Hours Resumed

Though Fuel Rules Are Lifted, Some Schools Are Unable to Open

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Business generally, including the saloons, breweries, bowling alley, billiard and dance halls, today resumed regular hours in Massachusetts, the "closing" rules having been lifted, but all the elementary schools are on part-time schedules and some pupils are not being accommodated at all. Although Dr. Franklin D. B. Dyer, superintendent of schools, told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor today that the school authorities appreciated the efforts of the fuel authorities to secure coal for them, he, like many others, believed, that all the schools should be open.

Many cogent reasons have been advanced by representative citizens all over Massachusetts why schools should be in operation at full time. One of the reasons presented is the necessity of releasing pupils as soon as possible to help gardens and on farms to increase the food supply. The efficiency of education as compared with the destructibility of the saloon was also expressed by many.

James J. Storrow, New England Fuel Administrator, saw the need of increasing the food supply with the assistance of high school pupils when he agreed some weeks ago to supply

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—The British War Office issued a statement on Tuesday which reads as follows:

Australian troops carried out a successful raid last night against the enemy position at Warneton, capturing a number of prisoners and two machine guns. A hostile party which attacked one of our posts in the same neighborhood was repulsed after sharp fighting.

On Monday afternoon our patrols

brought in several prisoners south of St. Quentin.

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—The French War Office on Tuesday issued the following statement:

East of the Meuse last night we carried out, despite violent opposition, a surprise attack on a large scale against the enemy positions in the Calonne trenches. Our troops penetrated to the fourth German line and attained an extreme depth of 600 meters at certain points. In the course of the attack, the enemy troops counter-attacked against our left flank.

A German attack on Monday night

on the trenches held by American forces in Lorraine was repulsed. American patrols operating in the same region took a number of German prisoners.

FOOD SITUATION IN VIENNA DESCRIBED

Americans Reaching Switzerland From Austrian Capital Say Situation Much Worse Than It Was a Year Ago

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ZURICH, Switzerland.—Two American women who have been for the last 12 months in Vienna, and passed through Zurich on their way home, say that the food situation in the Austrian capital is unspeakably worse than a year ago. Housewives are simply desperate, as nearly every time they go to market they find less food-stuffs on sale, and prices constantly higher. And this applies to the simplest and most necessary articles of daily consumption whether it be potatoes or apples, the so-called "war sausage" or beef. Unless they go very early in the morning they can get nothing at all. Everything is "ausverkauft"—sold out.

Coming to actual prices the Americans say, beef which last January cost 7.80 kronen a kilo, now costs 14.50 kronen and for prime cuts as much as 17.50 kronen is asked; mutton and lamb advanced in the same period from 6.50 kronen to 13 crowns. The prices of veal and pork on the other hand have undergone little change, but as these meats have disappeared from the market the public derives no benefit. Occasionally a little Hungarian pork reaches Vienna and is quickly disposed of at 15 kronen or 16 kronen a kilo.

On New Year's Day the municipality thought to give the poorer classes a treat by offering 40,000 kilos of Serbian pork at 2.7 kronen a kilo. Early on New Year's Eve a crowd began to gather outside the big market-hall, and grew steadily larger through the night. By 6 o'clock on New Year's morning the police estimated there were some 10,000 people. It was bitterly cold, and weary with waiting, and desperately anxious to get such a rare delicacy as meat has become to the working-classes in Vienna, the surging crowd broke through the cordon of police and forced their way into the market. Indescribable confusion followed. There was a mad struggle to get at the butchers' stalls. The official arrangements were inadequate and miserable. At first each buyer was given two kilos of pork, but the stocks diminished so rapidly that this allowance was halved, and then reduced again to quarter of a kilo. Meanwhile the crowd had increased tremendously, official reports put it at over 20,000, and before 10 o'clock all the pork was sold. Thousands of men, women and children, who had walked miles from the outer suburbs to the market, went away empty-handed.

They were loud in their denunciations of the city authorities, and even the Imperial Government was not spared. So angry were the people that the police had great difficulty in preventing public disorders, and persuading the disappointed people to go home quietly.

With regard to the meat situation generally, prices have long reached such an exorbitant figure that the working classes are no longer able to buy meat, even once a week. Occasionally they get the so-called "incomes," and the war-sausage, which is neither cheap nor palatable. Ordinary meats are now only to be found on the tables of the wealthy classes. Even the middle classes hardly ever buy meat.

Butter has been rationed for months past and is usually very hard to get. A year ago it was selling at 10 kronen a kilo, now one is lucky to get it for 20 kronen. All fats are scarce and realize fabulous prices. Goose fat, which is much prized for cooking purposes, cost in January, 1917, as much as from 18 to 24 crowns a kilo; now it readily fetches from 30 to 32 crowns. Milk is terribly scarce—the receipts have fallen below 20 per cent of normal times. Last January it sold at 48 heller a litre, today the price is 88 heller. But even at this figure it is practically unobtainable, as a large part of the supply is requisitioned for young children.

Fuel, that most necessary article of consumption in winter, has also become very dear. Wood costs more than twice what it did a year ago, and coal has risen in the same proportion. Many quite ordinary and very essential foodstuffs have entirely vanished from the ordinary market. Tea can only be got at certain stores as a great favor, and costs from 32 to 40 crowns a kilo. The sale of coffee is absolutely prohibited. Chocolate and cocoas can only be obtained by illicit means, at fantastic prices, for a single pound of chocolate as much as 40 kronen is demanded.

But perhaps the most crushing blow in the matter of food supplies came just before the Americans left Vienna. Quite suddenly, without the least warning, the public were told that the very meager official rations of flour per head would be halved, but only for a week. It was because of the lack of transportation. The Viennese accepted the news quietly, but their patience gave out when, three days later, they learned that the reduction would be permanent. There simply is not a sufficient supply of flour for the capital, although the next harvest is eight months away. The City Council met hastily to discuss the situation. The provisioning question had long given them much anxiety and they had addressed repeated energetic protests to the Government, urging that immediate steps be taken to send more provisions to the capital. But it was all in vain. Now the Council is threatening to resign in body, and disclaim all further responsibility for feeding the population.

All this time the Austrians insist that there is plenty of grain and flour in Hungary, and they are bitter in their denunciation of the selfishness

of the Hungarians in refusing to furnish larger supplies. Very sharp recriminations have appeared in the newspapers in both countries. The Austrians say that in peace times the Hungarians were very glad to send their cattle and flour to Austria, and they are very sorry at being treated so scandalously at a moment when the whole monarchy is suffering such privations.

Since the two Americans crossed the frontier, dispatches have come from Vienna officially admitting that the reduced flour rations have already caused public disorders in Vienna and several parts of lower Austria.

LOWER EGG PRICES TRACED TO RULES

Government Orders Considered Prime Factors in Drop of About 30 Cents a Dozen

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Egg prices in this city have decreased about 30 cents a dozen since January and still lower prices are expected by tradesmen as well as officials of the United States Bureau of Markets and the State Food Administration. Wholesale quotations show a reduction from the 72 cents a dozen charged in midwinter to 44 cents a dozen charged for the best "nearby henney" eggs today. Retailers have been slower in following the lower trend, but in many places where 85 cents a dozen has been charged, 55 cents will buy the same grade of eggs at present.

Two rulings of the Food Administration which are considered prime factors in bringing about the lower prices are: First, the order prohibiting the use of young hens for the markets until the end of the production season in May, and second, the limiting of profits on cold storage eggs. The former rule assures a larger supply of eggs than would be available with the markets demanding fresh poultry and the latter rule makes it difficult for dealers to buy fresh egg supplies and store them away in cold storage until higher prices, without running a financial risk of loss through a decline in the market.

An official of the United States Bureau of Markets in Boston, recently transferred from the same work in Philadelphia and New York, finds occasion for considerable surprise in the margin of profit Boston retailers are allowed.

In addition to the action of the Food Administration, several other factors have been working for lower egg prices, he says. Foremost among these is the early production season which is already well advanced in Texas, Georgia, Tennessee and other southern and western henney centers. While this has brought about an abundance of fresh eggs, the prices have dropped with the larger supply and the increasing strictness of the storage rules, he says.

The side of the retailer is voiced by a Boston butter and egg merchant who fails to find any reason for such a large drop, although he admits that the restrictions of the Food Administration have helped increase the fresh egg supply. He explains, however, that there is not an abnormally large supply hereabouts. From his standpoint another condition which has helped bring about low prices are the prices which have been so high during the winter. This merchant said that the buying had been very restricted on account of the high prices so that a larger amount than usual was allowed to accumulate. Still another source of supply are the carloads of eggs which have been stalled in the Middle West and recently shipped when traffic conditions improved.

WOMEN CAST HEAVY VOTE IN NEW YORK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—In all four districts where special elections were held Tuesday the Democratic candidates won by much larger majorities than they had expected. The result gives the Democrats a lead of three in the national House of Representatives and according to party leaders shows that the people are standing back of President Wilson and are ready to give his party sweeping victories throughout the country this fall.

Besides changing the balance of power in the House from the Republicans to the Democrats the elections were regarded as a refutation of the argument that women do not care to use the ballot. Voting here for the first time, they polled 31,958 votes out of the registration of 35,205, or about 90 per cent. In some assembly districts they cast more votes than either the Republicans or the Democrats and many more than the Socialists. In their supposedly strongest districts the Socialists' vote was surprisingly small. The legal candidate in the twenty-first district received only 465 votes.

The members of Congress are Jerome F. Donovan, Anthony J. Griffin, William E. Cleary and John J. Delaney. Mrs. Mamie Colvin, who ran for Congress in the twenty-first assembly district on the Prohibition ticket, received only 382 votes, while in that district 9272 women voted.

SUCCESS OF LIBERTY LOAN IS PREDICTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—"Conscript incomes if the next Liberty Loan is not a success," advised Representative Rainey of Illinois, on the floor of the House on Tuesday. Mr. Rainey declared that in spite of reports to the effect that the country is not yet prepared to float another war bond issue, in his opinion the next loan will be heavily oversubscribed.

RUMANIA'S ROLE IN WAR IS DESCRIBED

Attaché of Washington Legation Says His Country Is Fighting Not Only Recognized Enemies, but Proper Ally, Russia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Rumania's role in the war, and the effect of events in Russia on her situation, were discussed in an address at the Harvard Club Tuesday evening by I. C. Ioanidu, attaché of the Rumanian Legation at Washington. He asked for the sympathy of the people of the United States for their small ally who, he said, has suffered much. Not only is she fighting her recognized enemies, which include the Bulgarians and Turks, but now, he said, she is at war with her proper ally, Russia.

Rumania entered the great war, he said, to realize her old national ideal. Just as France has her Alsace-Lorraine, Rumania has part of her country and 4,000,000 Rumanians under the rule of Austria-Hungary, and her hope is to bring all her people together into a free kingdom.

In telling, as he put it, "how Rumania was betrayed by Russia," he said: "When Rumania entered the war, it was with a promise from Russia that she would send help. She did not send it. It was agreed also that Rumania should fight on the north front and Russia on the south front against Bulgaria, but she did not do it.

The fall of Bucharest, the capital, was largely due to the failure of the Russian troops to help; and, finally, the Rumanian offensive was stopped by the disaster of Tarnopol."

He told of the arrest by the Bolsheviks of the Rumanian Minister in Petrograd, their order for the arrest of the King of Rumania, and the ultimatum of Russia and Germany to his country. "As a consequence," he said, "Rumania has declared war on the Bolsheviks and has occupied the Bessarabian province, which belonged to Rumania before the war in 1877."

At present, Mr. Ioanidu said, the situation in Rumania is very serious, due to her inability to get supplies. Being practically surrounded by enemies, her only way of bringing them in was by way of Russia, and now this has been stopped. Despite her difficulties, he said, the morale of her men is good, and Rumania will fight to the end.

The war, he said, has brought together many people who have been strangers, and he felt that the people of the United States should become better acquainted with those of his country. He told of the difficult position of the King of Rumania. He is the nephew of the Kaiser, and his own brother was at the head of one of the armies that invaded Rumania.

"The German invaders made the unwelcome discovery that the many rich oil wells in Rumania have been so effectually destroyed that it will require five years to restore them," he said.

"Rumania secured several loans from Germany before the war, always on condition that she purchase all armament and other war material in Germany. When Rumania got into the war she discovered that her guns had less than half the range of her enemy's guns of the same manufacture."

Mr. Ioanidu will remain in Boston for several weeks. This afternoon he will speak before the Alliance Francaise; tomorrow evening at the Boston City Club; Friday afternoon at 4, at Fenway Academy, and Saturday evening at the Women's City Club.

HOW CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY MET

Wild Scenes in Taurida Palace in Petrograd Are Described by a French Writer

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—Paul Erié, the special correspondent of Le Journal in Petrograd, has sent to his paper a telegraphic account of the session of the Constituent Assembly of which he was an eye-witness. His account is as follows: "The Constituent, which was the supreme hope of those who have not let themselves be subjugated by the demagogues of Smolny and to which millions of persons looked to save their country from ruin and civil war, could not be anything but the very phantom of a parliament under Lenin's dictatorship. That day of the 5/18 of January, which should have been for Russia the dawn of a new era and a long expected one, was made by the Bolsheviks into a day of violence which recalls the most tragic hours of the autocracy. When I arrived at the Taurida Palace, a little before midday, Revolutionary Socialist deputies, with Mr. Tchernoff at their head, were talking at the gate with sailors who, after having consulted with their commanding officer, allowed them to enter, as had been settled the day previous at the Smolny Institute; but the sailors on guard in the assembly room refused to let them in. Thinking that Lenin had changed his decision, the Revolutionary Socialists began to hold an animated discussion with the sailors and tried to force their way through the wall of bayonets with which they were faced. But at that moment Mr. Tchernoff intervened.

"'Comrades,' he said, 'we have resolved to have no conflict with the troops. I therefore ask you to retire and to go into the hall belonging to our party where we can discuss the attitude to be adopted.' The lobbies then became clear and up to 4 o'clock the most fantastic rumors were afloat. Directly Lenin appeared in the Taurida Palace, at 8:30, he was surrounded. All the Bolsheviks welcomed him and in reply he smiled with satis-

faction, though obstinately keeping his eyes fixed on the scarlet carpet which covers the floor of the assembly room, for it is not Lenin's habit to look those who address him straight in the face. When at 4 o'clock the Constituent Assembly was opened, Lenin was sitting in the center of the government bench, to the left of the tribune, that is to say in the close vicinity of his friends, to whom he was calmy issuing orders in an audible voice. The inauguration, as had been expected, was extremely stormy. The Bolsheviks booed, yelled, and then threatened their adversaries, and the session had not been opened five minutes before one wondered if the deputies present would not come to blows. It was the proposal made by the Social Revolutionaries to have the assembly opened by one of their members which caused this uproar. When the Bolsheviks heard Tchernoff say 'I propose that our first meeting be presided over by the father of the assembly,' the citizen Chevtzov, they all rose as one man. Chevtzov tried to speak, but his voice was drowned by the vociferations of the Bolsheviks. 'Go away,' they kept repeating, 'we don't want you.' With great courage Chevtzov faced this shameful intimidation, but I am quite convinced that if he had not left the tribune, some of those fanatics who were threatening him would have forcibly ejected him.

"The Bolsheviks, though in a minority, seized the tribune and one of their number read a declaration calling on the assembly to give its approval to all decrees hitherto signed by Lenin. Only the Bolsheviks applauded, but the Social Revolutionaries, when the time for the election of the president came, took part in the proceedings and obtained 254 votes for their candidate, Tchernoff, whereas Mme. Spiridonova, proposed by the Bolsheviks, only obtained 153. Lenin, as if heading a cabal, never ceased from encouraging and exciting his followers, who never ceased in their attempts to howl down the Social Revolutionaries.

"When the latter, after having stated that they refused to approve the decrees signed by Lenin, including the one which placed power in the hands of the Soviets, proposed to discuss immediately questions relating to peace and to the land and workingman's control, the Bolsheviks rose to a pitch which cannot be described. No parliament has ever witnessed such scenes, which lasted the entire night. How was this indescribable sitting going to terminate? One expected to see soldiers enter the assembly room and turn out the deputies. . . . In the lobbies the excitement was as great as in the assembly room, and it was soon known that Lenin had advised his followers to retire. And this is what occurred:

"As soon as the interval had terminated, an unknown tovaritch announced that the majority of the assembly being Social Revolutionaries, the Bolsheviks refused to witness the betrayal of the people which was being prepared and that they were leaving the assembly. This declaration was received with cheers and the Bolsheviks, signing the Internationale, left their seats. Lenin, always prudent, followed their example accompanied by his intimates. Immediately after their departure, a lively discussion began between the Social Revolutionaries of the Left and those of the Right, and suddenly, the deputy Feofiliatov of the fraction of the Left rushed at Tseretelli, threatening him with a revolver. One of the People's Commissaries saved the former Minister of Posts and Telegraphs, by disarming Feofiliatov. The Social Revolutionaries of the Left immediately after this incident left the hall. The assembly was virtually dissolved, but the Social Revolutionaries of the Right indulged in the platonic satisfaction of passing the bills which they had intended to bring before the entire assembly. The Red Guards had come in and warned them peremptorily that they had had enough of it, that they were tired and that if the deputies did not go, they would make them. Thus closed this incredible session. It was 5 o'clock in the morning. It had lasted thirteen hours. A little later I had an opportunity of asking the commandant in charge of the palace whether it meant the dissolution of the assembly. 'Without any doubt,' he replied. 'Lenin has just given the sailors orders not to allow anyone into the building tomorrow, and in the evening the council of the People's Commissaries is to meet to decide the fate of the Constituent Assembly.'

COAL ORDER LIFTED IN MOST OF STATES

WASHINGTON, D. C.—As the result of improved transportation conditions the Fuel Administration has suspended, in all states east of the Mississippi River except Pennsylvania, Maryland, West Virginia, Ohio and Eastern Kentucky, its regulation giving priority in coal distribution to railroads, domestic consumers, canteens, public utilities and hospitals.

The five states in which the regulation continues embrace the anthracite and bituminous producing fields which supply the eastern section of the country, and coal operators therein will continue to give preference to consumers in the order named in the original regulation.

AUSTRIA THREATENED TO CRUSH RUMANIA

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The State Department has been advised that Count Czernin, the Austrian Premier, told the Rumanian Premier in the peace negotiations now in progress that unless Rumania yielded she would be crushed. If, however, she ceded Dobrudja and agreed to rectification of boundaries she might preserve her integrity and her present ruling dynasty.

BOSTON ARRESTS FOR INTOXICATION

Of Total Number of Arrests Made in 1917 in the City, Amounting to 108,556, There Were 73,393 for Drunkenness

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Despite the fact that soldiers and sailors in the uniform of the United States are forbidden to be served alcoholic liquor, Stephen O'Meara, Boston police commissioner, in his report for 1917, declares that unsettled conditions due to the war, and the presence in the city of an unusual number of strangers, are responsible for an increase of more than 8000 arrests for drunkenness during 1917, as compared with the number of arrests for the same reason in 1916.

The total number of arrests for all reasons in 1917 was 108,556, as against 96,476 in 1916 and 88,762 in 1915. In 1914 there were 89,205 arrests and in 1913 there were 81,767.

The figures for drunkenness are: 1917, 73,393; in 1916 there were 65,051; in 1915 there were 57,811; in 1914 there were 59,159; in 1913 there were 54,951.

With reference to the unusual increase in the number of arrests for drunkenness, Mr. O'Meara says:

"It will be observed that the increase in the number of arrests is more than covered by the increase in miscellaneous offenses, almost all misdemeanors, especially drunkenness and violations of the automobile laws."

Despite the fact that soldiers and sailors in uniform are forbidden to be served liquor, the figures for drunkenness the past year show the largest increase in 10 years. The figures this year show 73,393 arrests for this offense as compared to 65,051 in 1916. The commissioner explains this as follows:

"Unsettled conditions due to the war, and especially to the presence of an unusual number of strangers, account largely for the growth of arrests for drunkenness. This is shown in the increase in the percentage of Land Settlement Board.

nonresidents arrested for that offense from 44.56 in 1916 to 51.72 in 1917, much the largest percentage on record."

The report says that up to Nov. 30, the police performed more than 20,000 tours of duty for exclusively war purposes. The police were the means of closing 141 unlicensed wireless stations as requested by the naval authorities. In addition to attendance on registration and draft board meetings, they turned over to the proper authorities, 1430 men who apparently had not registered, arrested or assisted in arresting 193 deserters or stragglers and held for safe-keeping 275 men taken by provost guards or other naval or military authorities.

He also speaks of the part taken by the harbor police in removing officers and men from the various German steamers which were seized at Boston.

The prosecutions under the automobile law involved a total of 5958 persons and 6240 separate charges. These do not include charges against automobile drivers for violations of park rules, unless such charges involved also violations of the automobile law. This shows

FLAGS PRESENTED AT CAMP DEVENS

National First Aid Association
Gives New Emblems to Three
Regiments at Ayer Canton-
ment With Special Exercises

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
CAMP DEVENS, Ayer, Mass.—Three regiments in the seventy-sixth division have been presented with new American flags, the three hundred and third infantry, the three hundred and second infantry, and the three hundred and first light field artillery regiments, the gifts being from the National First Aid Association of America. Each flag was presented with special exercises and the ceremonies were participated in by officers of the companies and officials of the association, of which Roscoe Green Wells is vice-president. The presentation of colors is regarded as one of the most inspiring of all army ceremonies, and it has taken place at Camp Devens but a few times.

The flag presented to the three hundred and third infantry regiment was accepted by Col. John F. Preston with the men drawn up on the depot brigade training field. In the artillery regiment, the gift was presented in the office of Col. George M. Brooke, music being furnished by the band of Battery A, and the men lined up in the barracks.

Col. Charles C. Smith accepted the colors in the three hundred and second infantry regiment, handing them to Sgt. Byron F. Morton, after which the regiment passed in review.

The band of the ammunition train will go to Boston on Thursday and will play at the automobile show. On Tuesday the military police inspected the various companies, selecting men who will be trained as guards.

Private Walter H. Shattuck of Company B, three hundred and second machine gun battalion, has been sentenced to three years at hard labor for breaking confinement, and a similar sentence has been given Private Harold C. Diehl of Cambridge, Mass., who was absent without leave from Dec. 17 until Jan. 18, and who was finally apprehended in Roslindale, Mass.

Private Austin Beers, an alleged deserter from Camp Devens, has been placed under arrest in Middletown, Conn., and will be brought back to this cantonment. He was granted a furlough three weeks ago, but did not return to camp when it expired. He was found at his mother's home, and military authorities were sent to take him back to camp.

Orders have been received at division headquarters to conserve coal and fuel, and instructions have been issued to run the fires low during the day.

A force of soldiers, most of whom have had lumbering experience, is engaged in trimming up the wood lot along the Nashua River. The big wood was sent to the boiler houses, its use resulting in the saving of a large amount of coal.

On Tuesday 10 tons of baled waste and scrap paper were taken to the railway station at Ayer for shipment.

Northeastern Headquarters

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Col. Gonzales S. Bingham who has been at the head of the quartermaster department at northeastern army headquarters since last June, today received orders to go to Pittsburgh, Pa., where he will be placed at the head of the quartermaster depot. He will be succeeded by Lieut.-Col. Samuel F. Dallam.

Capt. Michael J. Moore and his assistants in the war risk insurance department have commenced the payment of the February allotments throughout the northeastern department.

Orders have been received at army headquarters to guard against the giving of information concerning officers, troops, and ships, and all officers have been notified to observe this ruling in whatever capacity they may be employed.

FOOD FOR 16,000,000 MEN YEARLY SHIPPED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Food Administration has announced that the United States had shipped to the Allies from the beginning of the war to last Jan. 1, food sufficient for an average of more than 16,000,000 men yearly. This announcement was made in connection with the publishing of an analysis of the nation's enormous exports of foodstuffs to Great Britain, France, Italy and Russia.

Russia received less than 1 per cent of the total, or only enough to feed about 10,000 men a year, according to the published figures, while Great Britain took more than half of the entire ton, or enough to feed about 8,000,000 men, and France was next with enough for 4,200,000.

ARBORWAY RED OAKS NOT TO BE REMOVED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—That the red oaks making up the second and fifth rows in the six lines of shade trees that now adorn, and give promise of adorning to a far greater degree when their canopy fullness is reached, the boulevard known as the Arborway which extends between Jamaica Pond and Center Street in Jamaica Plain will not be cut down seems to be established. It was understood that the Boston park commissioners intended to have these trees taken out on account of claimed crowded growth, but the commissioners now assert that it is not their purpose so to do.

There has been quite a little public opinion expressed in the matter, all of which seems to be strongly against

BECK REFERENDUM PETITION OPPOSED

Proposal to Get Massachusetts
Vote on Prohibition at a Spec-
ial Election in April Held to
Be Expensive and Useless

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Because of the heavy expense involved in a special state election, the petition offered by Senator John B. Beck of Chelsea for a referendum next month on the question of ratifying the National Prohibition Amendment was held to be impracticable by H. H. Newton of Everett, who addressed the Rules Committee of the State Senate on Tuesday in opposition to admitting the petition under suspension of the rules.

It has been variously estimated that the expenses of a special election would be between \$100,000 and \$150,000, and Mr. Newton pointed out that after that large expenditure the result of the referendum would not be binding upon the Legislature. Though he was sharply questioned by President Wells and other members of the Rules Committee, Mr. Newton firmly maintained that all experience has shown that a special election almost invariably brings out a very light vote.

Henry Sterling, representing the state branch, American Federation of Labor, argued for the Beck referendum, saying that the national prohibition question now before the State was entirely new. But Mr. Newton could not follow this reasoning upon a proposition which has been advocated for 50 years, he said. Whitfield Tuck of Winchester declared the Legislature was bound to act on the federal amendment without a referendum. He held that the United States Constitution offered no other course, and remarked that every member of the Legislature was under oath to support the Federal Constitution.

At this juncture President Wells exclaimed, "The attitude of certain temperance people does annoy me." His attention was called to the fact, however, that no one asked for a referendum on the two federal amendments adopted in recent years, providing for the direct election of senators and the federal income tax.

Mr. Wells called attention to the law in some states prohibiting the Legislature from acting on a federal amendment without a referendum, and he objected to having the referendum propositions before the Massachusetts Legislature called a subterfuge.

Joseph J. Tillinghast, representing the Associated Charities, opposed the referendum. He said any legislator who really wishes to know the facts about the big question has a wealth of economic and scientific information at his disposal.

RULING AWAITED ON REVÈRE HOUSE

Judge Brown to Make Finding in
Case After Decision on the
Law From Supreme Court

BOSTON, Mass.—Without passing on the allegation in the complaint that the Revere House as conducted was a nuisance, Judge John F. Brown in the Suffolk Superior Court on Tuesday, announced that before making his decision in the proceedings brought by the New England Watch and Ward Society to close the establishment, he would await a ruling by the Supreme Court on the constitutionality of the law under which the suit was brought.

In his memorandum, Judge Brown says that, owing to the pressure of many soldiers and sailors, there is a "great, special, and necessary public concern" respecting such conditions as the complainant alleged existed in the Revere House, and added that the law under which the proceedings were brought indicates a way of reaching this evil more effectively than the older law. "It is important, therefore," he continued, "that the true construction and validity of the law be determined by the Supreme Judicial Court at the earliest opportunity."

Judge Brown announced also that he is ready to make a finding on the controverted issues of fact as soon as the required ruling is obtained.

At the trial the six directors of the Revere House Corporation, Otis Norcross, George U. Crocker, G. Glover Crocker, George B. Dewson, H. Hooper Lawrence, and Charles H. Moseley, were held by Judge Brown to be not personally responsible for any alleged misconduct of the hotel, leaving the corporation and Rodney S. Harrison, the lessor, as the defendants in the proceedings.

As a matter of fact criticism of the measure has increased rather than diminished during the past week. Little or no headway has been made in committee. It has been indicated from time to time that the President should definitely specify what alterations in the functions and distribution of functions among the departments he proposes to bring about. The objection is to the giving of undefined powers. A definition of the proposed rearrangements, it is believed, would help materially toward an understanding.

COUNTY FOOD ADMINISTRATOR TAKEN TO CONFERENCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
MALDEN, Mass.—Announcement was made today that J. Howell Crosby of Arlington has been appointed the food administrator for the Middlesex County. Mr. Crosby owns a farm in the suburbs and has served as a state senator and as a member of the Governor's council.

BRITISH OFFICER VISITS BOSTON
BOSTON, Mass.—While on his way to Washington, Sir William L. Grant, K. C. B., Vice-Admiral of the British Navy, stopped in this city Tuesday, accompanied by several members of his staff. Sir William visited the recruiting stations on Boston Common and expressed his appreciation of the help being rendered by the United States.

announced that the employees declared their willingness to settle their differences "on the lines of just compensation."

It was announced at the conference that the United States War Department had asked Mr. Endicott to act as a conciliator in the controversy. It was at his instance that the parties involved were to meet this afternoon. Since a strike would affect war material production and discommode business generally. It is the expectation of the general public that the differences will be settled without a strike.

AGREEMENTS OF CAPTAINS SHOWN

United States Suit to Dissolve Al-
leged Combination of Fish
Dealers in Boston Brings Out
New Information

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Existence of working agreement signed by captains of fishing vessels to dispose of their catch only through the New England Fish Exchange, the fact that 66 per cent of the cod and 81 per cent of the haddock is sold through the Exchange, and that the profits of the stockholders of the Boston Fish Pier Company, which controls the Exchange, amounted to \$3800 on each \$100 invested, in nine years, were admitted at the first day's hearing in the government suit to break up an alleged combination of fish dealers.

The evidence of the captains' agreement, and the profits of the business, was obtained from William J. Beardley, the manager of the Fish Pier, while the statistics showing the amount of fresh fish landed in Boston were introduced from reports of the Department of Commerce. Mr. Beardley, questioned by E. F. McClellan of counsel for the Government, said that the captains' agreement was locked up in the safe of the New England Fish Exchange. He could not say that pressure had been used to persuade the captains to sign it, although he admitted that all of them had done so, with the exception of Captain Perry.

It was shown that the profits from the original investment of \$100 by the stockholders amounted to \$3800 in nine years, \$2500 of this being in undivided profits.

FISHERMEN GIVEN IDENTIFICATION CARDS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Fisherfolk are now subject to the same rules and regulations that apply to seamen on merchant vessels regarding the Immigration Act requiring all such persons to have an "identification card" with photograph attached, telling their name, address, ship, and nationality. The new phase of the act took effect today, when Inspector Frank Quinn began issuing the cards at the rooms of the Fishermen's Union, Atlantic Avenue and Long Wharf.

Special ship's articles are also to be provided to each fishing vessel, upon which names, nationality and other data concerning the entire crew must appear. Officials of the United States Government say it will be a protection to fishermen as well as to the country. An inspector went to Gloucester today to handle the men in the fishing industry there, and similar work will begin at the South Boston fish pier in a few days.

FIRE COMMISSIONER NAMED BY GOVERNOR

BOSTON, Mass.—Governor McCall sent these nominations to the Executive Council today:

Frank Lewis of Boston, to be fire prevention commissioner for the Metropolitan district, vice John A. O'Keefe.

William C. Mackie of Brookline, to be medical examiner in the Eighth Norfolk district.

Carl E. Richardson of Franklin, to be associate medical examiner in the 6th Norfolk district.

Charles B. Chase of Fall River, to be a trustee of the Bradford Durfee Textile School, renomination.

John F. Moors of Boston, to be director of the Collateral Loan Company, renomination.

Harry Howard of Hatfield, to be trustee of the Northampton State Hospital.

George A. Birnie of Ludlow, to be trial justice for Ludlow, renomination.

FORMER FRENCH PRIVATE ARRESTED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Frank J. Goldsoll, formerly a private in the French army and later connected with the French mission here, was arrested today in Washington following a sojourn in Palm Beach, Fla., on a charge which has to do with motor purchases made by Goldsoll for the French Government for which he is alleged to have received from \$3,500,000 to \$6,000,000 in commissions.

The warrant for Goldsoll's arrest was sworn out by Henry Abel Berenger, chancellor of the French embassy here. Indictment was returned against the former soldier in France, and an attempt will be made, it is said, immediately to have him extradited.

PERSIAN CABINET RESIGNS
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
WASHINGTON, D. C.—The State Department has received a dispatch from Teheran announcing the resignation of the Persian Cabinet. State Department officials say that the resignation of the Cabinet has nothing to do with the international situation, being mostly of local importance.

VERMONT WOMEN HELP PROHIBITION

Number of Licensed Places in
State Is Reduced From 18 to
10, Among Them Being Cities
of Burlington and St. Albans

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
MONTPELIER, Vt.—With the support of the women voters who cast their ballots for all candidates and all issues in the town elections in Vermont on Tuesday, prohibition made gains throughout the State, the number of wet cities and towns being reduced from 18 in 1917 to 10, the dry cities including Burlington and St. Albans, two of the largest municipalities in the State. In several of the large cities 90 per cent of the enrolled women voters went to the polls, and in a large majority of the cities and towns the proportion of registered women who voted was larger than that of the men.

The women suffrage leaders claimed after the election that more women would have voted had not the Legislature restricted the period of registration. It is expected, therefore, that a much larger number will qualify for suffrage before the elections a year hence.

While three cities and seven towns voted for license, the smallest number since the present local option law went into effect in 1913, it is expected that the town authorities will refuse to permit liquor selling in at least three of the towns, while officers of the United States Army may order the closing of all saloons in the town of Colchester, in which the army post Ft. Ethan Allen is located. The cities which continued in favor of license were Barre, Rutland and Vergennes, while the towns which went wet were Bennington, Castleton, Colchester, Fairhaven, St. George, Shelburne and West Rutland.

Interest in both the women and prohibition vote centered in Burlington and St. Albans. Of the 800 women who were registered in Burlington more than 90 per cent went to the polls and not only wiped out the li-

cence majority of 400 last year, but turned the city dry by a substantial margin. The same was true of St. Albans, where the women rolled up a majority of 273 against liquor selling.

Gratification at the manner in which the women generally turned out to vote was expressed by Mrs. E. H. Read, president of the Equal Franchise League of Montpelier, and former secretary of the Vermont State Suffrage Association.

"We are highly gratified with the manner in which the women have gone to the polls today in the city and State," she said. "Only 50 per cent of those registered would have been considered a good showing, but the fact that 80 to 90 per cent turned out is evidence that the women of Vermont were willing and eager to exercise their newly acquired privilege of citizenship.

"It augurs well for the future of suffrage in the State, especially in view of the fact that although the women's vote had been looked upon favorably by the no-license people, the question had not been made an issue with the suffragists themselves."

ARMY DECORATIONS ARE AUTHORIZED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—President Wilson today authorized four new army decorations, which a War Department order designated as "the distinguished service cross," "distinguished service medal," "war service chevrons" and "wounds chevrons."

The original meeting voted to form an association in which manufacturers would be full voting members and dealers would be associate members without vote. The organization committee appointed by that meeting now submits a law which, it is declared, will split the industry, and perhaps force dealers to seek German dyestuffs again after the war. A committee of the association confers with the United States tariff commissioner on Thursday.

ANTI-VICE BILL PASSED
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Southern Bureau

AUSTIN, Tex.—The Senate on Tues-

day adopted the House Anti-Vice Bill,

a war measure submitted by Governor Hobby and intended to protect the morale of soldiers in the several can-

ments.

MAIL ORDER HOUSE ACCUSED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Sears, Roebuck & Co., one of the largest mail

order houses in the United States, is made the defendant in a complaint filed today by the Federal Trade Commission, which charges the concern with unfair business methods. The firm's headquarters are in Chicago.

DIVISION SOUGHT OF DYE INDUSTRY

Attempt to Make Two Branches
of American Dyestuffs Associa-
tion Meets Opposition in
New York Convention

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The first annual convention of the Dyestuffs Associa-

tion of America, which opened here this morning, considered a resolution

which would approve the organization

of two separate associations, one composed of manufacturers of intermediate dyes, and the other of dealers in dyestuffs.

An attempt is being made in the meeting to avoid such division of America. H. Gardiner McKernan, who was largely instrumental in organizing a recent meeting at which the dyestuffs association was formed, has said that it is obviously the intention of a few large manufacturers to hold the industry in their own hands and to exclude not only legitimate dealers, but small manufacturers.

With such disunity, little progress, it is said, can be made toward proper tariff legislation, or other activities to aid the industries, and the hope of presenting an effective competition with Germany after the war will prove a vain one.

The original meeting voted to form an association in which manufacturers would be full voting members and dealers would be associate members without vote. The organization committee appointed by that meeting now submits a law which, it is declared, will split the industry, and perhaps force dealers to seek German dyestuffs again after the war. A committee of the association confers with the United States tariff commissioner on Thursday.

CHINESE TO BUY STAMPS

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—Pittsburgh's colony of Chinese has been organized into a big war thrift and savings stamp society, says The Pittsburgh Post.

HOG ISLAND DEAL FINDS DEFENDER

Dwight P. Robinson, Responsible for Inception of Shipbuilding Project, Declares There Has Been No Waste

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—"Our contract with the Emergency Fleet Corporation can be terminated at 10 days' notice. If we have been guilty of spending government money to an unnecessary degree, or if the Shipping Board is of the opinion that we are not able to live up to our contract and put through the job we undertook, then we are willing at any moment to step out."

Backed by a number of officers high up in the American International Corporation, Dwight P. Robinson, president of the American International Shipbuilding Corporation, made this statement on Tuesday before the Senate Commerce Committee investigating the Hog Island case. Mr. Robinson, an expert engineer and a partner in the firm of Stone & Webster, was, more than any other individual, responsible for the Hog Island project, and has had from beginning to end virtual charge of the whole enterprise.

The appearance of Mr. Robinson before the committee was very widely heralded, the American International going to the trouble of sending a lengthy telegram to 200 correspondents asking that full justice be done to Tuesday's testimony by the press, as the witness was familiar with all the transactions at Hog Island. This telegram went on to say that the corporation has "absolutely nothing to conceal" and that "it welcomes the opportunity to make public its record."

Throughout his testimony Mr. Robinson defended the American International as being composed of people who possessed not merely the "know how" but "could put through."

Tuesday's testimony was largely taken up with the question of the agency contract under which the American International Corporation became the agent of the Government in the spending of something like \$200,000,000. The question of the alleged high salaries paid at Hog Island was also taken up by members of the committee.

The agency contract, based on a fee of the estimated cost, is becoming the normal thing and the only fair way of doing construction work; we have been doing business on that basis for many years; there is nothing new in that form of contract," Mr. Robinson asserted. He admitted, however, that in previous cases when Stone & Webster took a contract the cost was very accurately estimated, and not merely roughly guessed, as in the Hog Island contract.

Mr. Robinson denied that there had been inefficiency or undue expenditure at Hog Island, "considering that speed and not economy was the primary need." The Emergency Fleet Corporation, he said, knew all about the sub-contracts, knew all about the salaries paid, and "had, in fact, passed, through its representative, on every single transaction."

"The salaries paid are not at all excessive. The higher officers in charge must be men of the highest type in order to swing such a huge project," said Mr. Robinson.

At this point in the testimony several senators asserted that since Francis T. Bowles was put in charge at Hog Island the salaries paid have been reduced by something like \$250,000 a year. It was pointed out that if salaries had not been excessive such a cutting down would be impossible. Mr. Robinson professed ignorance of the well-known fact that Mr. Bowles, immediately on his arrival at Hog Island, instituted a campaign of re-trenchment.

The witness was rather hard pressed in trying to explain why, when men were transferred from the Stone & Webster pay roll, their salary was increased, sometimes by more than 50 per cent. "In all these cases," said Mr. Robinson, "the salary paid by the Emergency Fleet Corporation was what it would, as a matter of course become with the revision of the Stone & Webster salary scale in January, 1918." The higher salaries given to men taken from outside organizations he defended on the ground that "this was the only way to get men of the caliber needed at Hog Island."

There were only two cases, he said, in which employees at Hog Island received a higher salary than they would be normally drawing, the cases in question being that of the general manager at Hog Island, Mr. Goodenough, and that of Major Hamilton, in charge of the purchase and supply division, both of them formerly of Stone & Webster. Prior to his assignment to Hog Island, Major Hamilton was drawing the salary of an army major, but is now receiving \$12,000 a year.

Mr. Goodenough, the general manager, was receiving \$18,000, plus a "contingency bonus" of \$5000 from Stone & Webster, but is now receiving \$25,000, plus his bonus from his company. Mr. Robinson defended this salary on the ground that the difficulty of the job "will probably shorten Mr. Goodenough's life."

"I see," said Senator Nelson, breaking in angrily, "there are thousands of boys in the trenches working to serve their country for \$20 a month whose lives will be in all probability considerably shortened. We who come from the country must be careful not to tax the people who are asked to buy Liberty bonds. You fellows take pride in the high salaries you pay; you are putting obstacles in the way of those who are trying to raise money to win the war; you ought to help us in reducing salaries, not to increase them."

"The moral effect of alleged profit-seekings on the American people is not at all satisfactory. I cannot see any

patriotism in an undertaking where everyone is looking for a big salary; 98 per cent of the salaries paid at Hog Island have been raised from 50 per cent to 100 per cent." Senator Vardaman remarked.

As showing the effect of alleged profits and big salaries, Senator Nelson introduced in the record an excerpt from a letter of a bank president in Minnesota pointing to the bad effects of this, belief of which has evidently spread. "It is very hard," the writer of the letter in question says, "to go and sell thrift stamps to children and then have the money spent as it is on fat salaries and oversized contracts. We do not mind when a ship is sunk, but to have some one use his position to feather his nest makes it hard."

Carpenters Idle

WASHINGTON, D. C.—William L. Hutcheson, president of the Brotherhood of Carpenters, failing to get the

approval of representatives of the navy, the Emergency Fleet Corporation and the Metal Trades Union, of his proposal to put a spokesman of the carpenters on the Wage Adjustment Committee in Shipbuilding Disputes, announced last night that an appeal would be taken to President Wilson. "If he does nothing, then we are through," Mr. Hutcheson declared, "and it is up to the Government to keep the men in line."

"Does this mean a strike?" he was asked.

"How do I know?" was the answer. "They struck the last time and only returned to work in response to the President's appeal in the belief that the matter would be adjusted to their satisfaction."

The conference discussed the question for nearly eight hours and then adjourned without agreement or arrangement for a continuance of negotiations.

Mr. Hutcheson told the conference that thousands of men have been

signed up for service but have not been given work because the shipbuilding program is being delayed by lack of timber. T. M. Guerin, his assistant, called attention to the fact that adoption of the Ferriss type of wooden ships made necessary the use of heavy timbers, 18x26, whereas the other types could be built of lumber purchased in the open market, the heavy timbers being 8x12.

Mr. Hutcheson said there were 50,000 idle carpenters who could be put to work building ships, if the work were available. He indicated that some of these men would find work in Canada, announcing that John J. McGee of New York has been offered the post of director of shipbuilding in Canada by the Imperial Munitions Board, which asked him to furnish 5000 woodworkers and 6000 iron ship-builders.

"Mr. McGee has asked and received permission to accept the offer," he added, "and the men he wants doubtless will be glad to get the work."

SERGEANT NIMKE GETS THIRTY YEARS

Camp Devens Soldier Charged With Seditious Utterances Is Transferred to Fort Jay, N. Y.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAMP DEVENS, Ayer, Mass.—William Nimke of Torrington, Conn., former sergeant in F Company of the three hundred and first engineers, was taken from the guard house on Tuesday, and transferred to Ft. Jay, New York, the Atlantic division of the United States disciplinary barracks where he will begin a sentence of 30 years at hard labor for making seditious utterances.

The statements he was accused of

making were these: "If I am sent to the other side and have charge of a patrol, I will surrender to the Germans, no matter what their strength may be"; "If I am sent to the other side, my father and my brother will take up arms against this country"; "I will fight for the United States as long as I am kept on this side, but if I am sent across, I shall act independently."

Nimke was found guilty of making the first and third statements, but not the second, and was charged with violation of the 98th Article of War.

On coming into the army last autumn Nimke was assigned to the three hundred and fourth infantry, the Connecticut regiment. Later he was transferred to F Company of the three hundred and first engineers, and it was while serving as sergeant there that his utterances came to the attention of Capt. H. S. Porter, commanding the company, who preferred the charges against him.

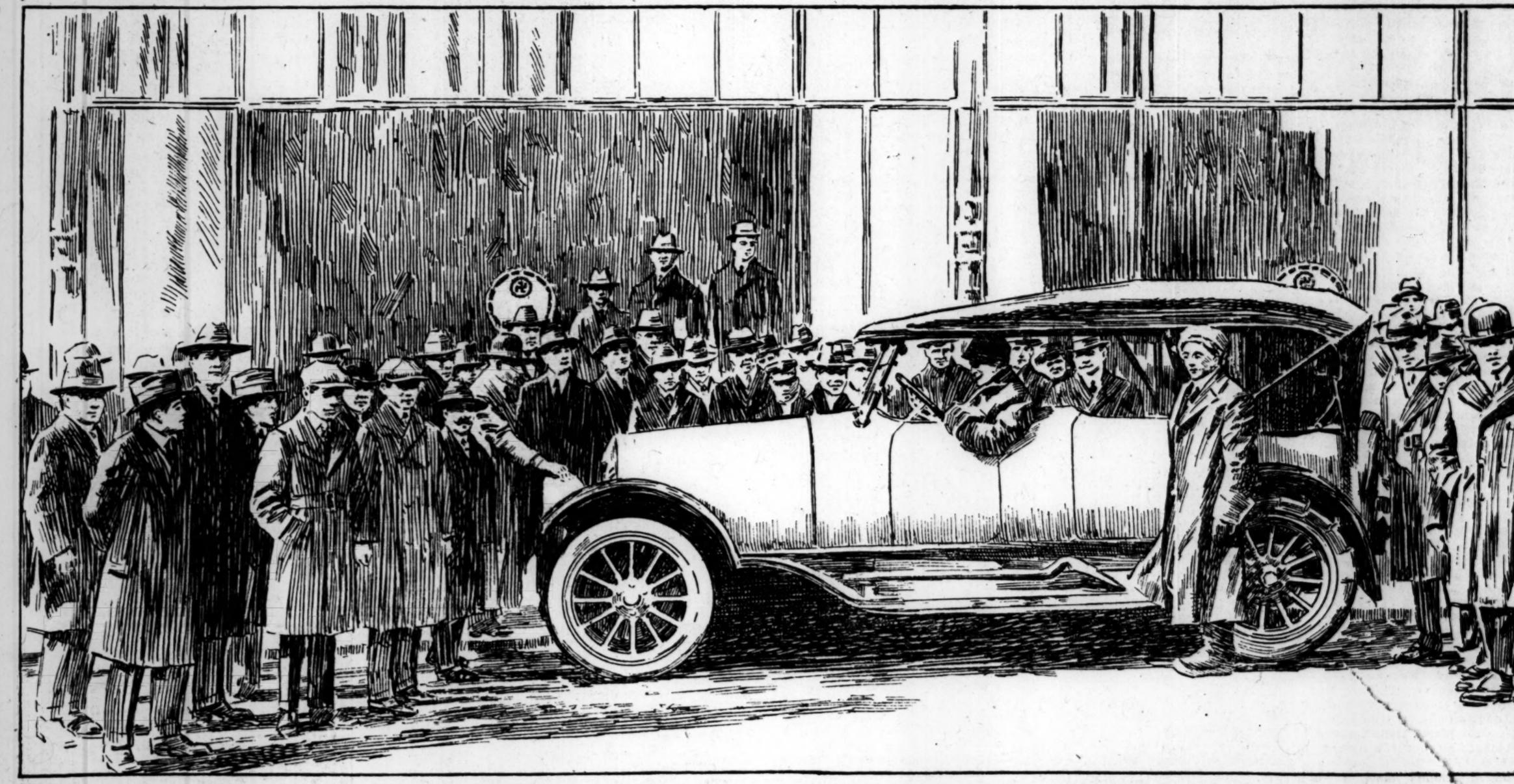
COUNTY IN NEW YORK STATE TO GO DRY

ALBION, N. Y.—A complete sweep for the drys is recorded as the result of the election for Orleans County, at which the women voted.

The voting results were as follows: The saloon proposition was lost by 234, the wholesale proposition by 201, the drug store proposition by 10 and the hotel proposition by 193. There were 2391 votes cast and about 1150 women voted.

Medina voted dry by about 600 majority, Murray by about 250, while Clarendon also voted no-license by a fair majority.

The entire county will be dry dating from October 1, 1918. This is the first time in the history of Orleans County that it has gone dry.



The new Holmes Car arriving at the showroom in New York City, on Tuesday, January 8th, at the end of the drive from the factory at Canton, Ohio. At the wheel is Arthur Holmes, Chief Engineer and President of the Holmes Automobile Company, who drove the car from Canton. The route was from Canton to Pittsburgh;

then over the heavy grades and hair-pin turns of the Allegheny Mountain roads to Hagerstown, Maryland; thence to Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York. In

spite of heavy snow drifts and ice covered roads, the run of 594 miles consumed only 46 gallons of gasoline—showing the remarkable mileage of 13 miles to the gallon.

How Arthur Holmes Proves Out a Car

The New Holmes Air-Cooled

From Canton, Ohio, to New York over steep mountain grades, through snow drifts and roads of snow and ice

IT'S all right to tie ribbons on a car in an automobile show, brilliant with glistening paint and shining accessories. They all look good on dress parade. The question is, what will the car do in a grueling test of service—in the most difficult road conditions, through blizzard, in a 50-mile wind with top up and the chains on?

What the motor car owners and dealers are asking today is "What about the engine?"

"What about the endurance of a car?" "Its economy?" "Its dependability?" "Is anything wrong with it?"

Engineers, motor-wise technical men, automobile dealers, and alert car owners, who saw the Holmes Car at its New York Showroom, during Motor Week, were convinced that the Holmes Car is the last word in a perfect air-cooled automobile.

They did not meet Arthur Holmes, Chief Engineer and President of the Holmes Automobile Company, at the opening of the show.

He was on his way from the factory at Canton, driving a new Holmes Touring Car, which arrived in front of the showrooms Tuesday noon.

This is a record of his trip. The engine was put into the chassis on Friday, January 4th, and the trip began on Saturday. The engine had never been run on the block prior to being installed. It was so stiff that no man in the plant could turn it over. It required the electric starter and a man at the crank to start it.

The comparatively level road between Canton and Pittsburgh gave the only opportunity to break the engine in before tackling the heavy mountain grades east of Pittsburgh.

In spite of the severe conditions, the engine gave no trouble whatever.

Owing to the grades, and the poor traction, because of snow and ice, it was necessary to make long climbs in first and second gear. The engine was frequently running idle while the occupants of the car cleared away snow with shovels, yet there was no heating.

The only adjustments made were those on the carburetor, made necessary by atmospheric conditions, an adjustment of a valve push rod, and one on the clutch.

Several times at the top of long steep grades, requiring the use of first and second gears, the switch was thrown to see if the engine would kick over, but it was so cool that there was absolutely no chance of ignition from overheating. This was a striking vindication of the soundness of design of the air-cooling system as developed in the Holmes Car.

January 5th, 1918

I, the undersigned, E. E. Smith, City of Canton, State of Ohio, deposes and says,

I am in no way connected directly or indirectly with The Holmes Automobile Company of the City of Canton, State of Ohio. I was invited to ride in the Holmes Car leaving Canton, Ohio, at 7 A. M., January 5th, arriving at Grand Central Station, New York City, at 1 P. M., January 8th, 1918. I kept an accurate accounting of the entire tour as indicated herewith as follows:

January 5th, 1918
Left Canton, Ohio, at 7 A. M. with 16 gallons of gasoline in the tank and 7 quarts of oil in the engine. Made eleven adjustments, causing delays of from fifteen to twenty-five minutes each. Arrived at Uniontown, Pa., at 1 P. M. Took on 18 gallons of gasoline in tank. Distance covered from Canton, 192 miles.

January 6th, 1918
Left Uniontown, Pa., at 10 A. M. Stopped Sunday for dinner at Frostburg, Md. Arrived at Hagerstown, Md., at 7 A. M. Took on 16 gallons of gasoline in tank and 5 quarts of oil added to engine. One valve adjusting screw broke, taking one-half hour to repair. Distance covered from Canton, 319 miles.

January 7th, 1918
Left Hagerstown, Md., at 7 A. M. Took on 10 gallons of gasoline in tank. No adjustment of any nature was made on this run. Distance covered from Canton, 586 miles.

January 8th, 1918
Left Trenton, N. J., at 9:30 A. M. Left Newark, N. J., 10 A. M. Took on 16 gallons of gasoline in tank and 5 quarts of oil in engine. Distance covered from Canton, 594 miles.

(Signed) E. E. SMITH
Sworn to before me this 9th day of January, 1918. E. Dillman, Notary Public, Kings County, N. Y.
Certificate filed No. 165, N. Y. County, N. Y.

Leaving Canton the tank contained 15 gallons of gasoline; 13 gallons were put in at Uniontown, 10 gallons at Hagerstown, 10 gallons at Trenton; 3 gallons remained in the tank after the arrival in New York.

This makes a total consumption of 46 gallons for the distance driven of 594 miles, an average of about 13 miles to the gallon.

When the conditions under which the trip was made are considered, this is remarkable. Up the long grades over the ice, with slipping wheels, in spite of the chains, in low or intermediate gear, with the top up in high winds, the gasoline consumption was approximately 30 per cent greater than it would be under normal driving conditions.

When stops were made to shovel snow, and for other causes, the engine was frequently left running idle.

Between Pittsburgh and Uniontown and between Baltimore and Philadelphia, the party lost its way, got into roads that were worse than the regular roads, and made frequent stops to inquire the way, with the engine idling and consuming gasoline. The test demonstrates beyond any question that under ordinary conditions an average mileage of 16 miles and better may be expected.

In spite of a brand new motor, little more than one gallon of oil was used for the 594 miles.

The first 104 miles, from Canton to Pittsburgh, are over comparatively level roads of hard clay. From Pittsburgh to Uniontown, and from Uniontown to Hagerstown, the way is through the mountains, with long and steep grades. For instance, there is a climb near Uniontown 7 miles long with a 10 per cent grade.

In the mountains there was heavy snow, with big drifts. It was very cold, with the wind blowing almost a gale.

From Baltimore to New York, for the greater part of the way, the roads were practically a sheet of ice.

The heavy grades and hair-pin turns encountered in the trip gave an excellent opportunity to test out the control, handling and power of the Holmes Car.

As indicating the light weight—balance and flexibility of the car, it may be mentioned that tire chains put on at Canton were not taken off during the trip; yet when the car reached New York the chains showed practically no wear at all. This is eloquent testimony to the easy riding qualities of the car, and an indication of the wonderful tire economy which its design was intended to insure.

This test, the most severe to which a new engine and car could be put, leaves no room for doubt that both the engine and chassis design are practically and scientifically correct, and that no weakness exists in any part of the car.

THE HOLMES AUTOMOBILE COMPANY, CANTON, OHIO

This is the Car that created the sensation of Motor Week in New York.
You can see it at the Boston Show—SPACES 24 AND 25

GEORGE W. CANTERBURY, Inc., 733 Boylston Street
Boston Representative of the New Holmes Air-Cooled Car

NATIONAL PARTY PRESENTS ISSUES

Retention of Railroads by Government, Public Ownership of Coal, Telephones and Telegraphs and Packing Industry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—The recently organized National Party, in its convention which opened here today, will give voice to what it considers three urgent demands of the times: retention of the railroads by the Government, public ownership of the coal mines and of the telegraph and the telephone system, and public ownership of the packing industry. This was the view of the most important measures coming before the convention as seen by the chairman, D. C. Coates, expressed to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. The party will also pledge its complete support of ratification of the national prohibition and national suffrage amendments.

Antent the demand for public ownership of the packing industry, Mr. Spargo had this to say this morning in his keynote address as temporary chairman of the convention. "A matter which we must regard as possessing a vital and imperative claim upon our best thought is the need of some program for the democratic financing of the war. We are all of us ready and anxious to support the Liberty bond issues as they become necessary, but we do demand, I take it, that the immense war profits of our great corporations should be taxed to the utmost for payment of the war. The recent revelations in this city of the immense profits of such concerns as Armour & Co. and Swift & Co., coupled with their callous and brutal indifference to the condition of the wage earners employed by them, ought to bring a blush of shame to the cheek of every loyal American. I care not how much such men may wave the American flag nor how lustily they may sing 'The Star-Spangled Banner,' nor how much they may contribute toward war charities, their conduct in these matters does not hide the fact that their economic relation to the body politic and social is more dangerous than invading legions of the Hohenzollerns army could possibly be. There can only be one remedy, public ownership of the packing plants of the nation."

"True," replied the keynote speaker of the National Party, "but that does not alter the fact, I think, that every man and woman who sat in that convention which formed the National Party and took a hand is morally bound."

BROOKLINE HOLDS ITS TOWN ELECTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BROOKLINE, Mass.—Voters of this town are balloting today for selectmen, an assessor and an auditor at the elections which bring to a close a campaign which has been unusually active on account of the many contests. Considerable interest is attached to the vote on the question of no-license this year as it is expected that the increase of the license vote which brought the town near the wet line in 1917 will be more than offset by the accumulated force for prohibition during the past year. Last year the vote stood with 504 no and 355 yes.

While all of the present selectmen are candidates for re-election, there are others who have been campaigning for a position on the board. Burton W. Neal, former fire commissioner; Jesse S. Wiley, chairman of the finance committee of the State Republican committee, and George H. Abbott, are all seeking places on the board. George H. Delano and Arthur J. Caulfield are contesting the vacancy on the board of assessors.

CLEVELAND MAN ON EDUCATION BOARD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CLEVELAND, O.—F. E. Spaulding, superintendent of the Cleveland public schools, has been appointed a member of the General Education Board, founded 15 years ago by John D. Rockefeller, to administer the expenditure of millions of dollars for the improvement of the educational institutions of the United States. Dr. Spaulding fills the vacancy made by the retirement of Dr. Charles W. Eliot, president emeritus of Harvard University. He is the first public school man to occupy a place on the board, of which Wallace C. Buttrick is president and Abraham Flexner secretary.

MILLINERS IN BOSTON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Milliners from all over New England, to the number of nearly 5000, are in Boston to attend the annual spring meeting of the New England Retail Milliners Association, which opens its convention at Ford Hall late this afternoon. The question of establishing a minimum wage for millinery workers was to be discussed at the opening session, to be followed by a fashion show and styles lecture by Ora Cne. Edward P. Tuttle of the Boston Chamber of Commerce is to speak on management at tonight's session.

PACKERS' METHODS OF MAKING FRIENDS

Letters Purporting to Show How They Did This Read at Inquiry—Specific Case Instanced Is of Denver Live Stock Man

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—Correspondence, purporting to show methods of the packers in making friends, was read by Francis J. Heney, special attorney for the Federal Trade Commission, at a public hearing on the packing industry here Tuesday. The specific instance, to which Mr. Heney devoted himself, related to the conversion of H. A. E. de Ricles, of Denver, to the side of the packers. Mr. de Ricles had been chairman of the market committee of the American National Live Stock Association, which engaged Walter E. Fisher of Chicago, Secretary of the Interior in former President Taft's Cabinet, as its attorney, and stirred up the agitation resulting in the presentation of the Borland resolution in 1916, asking for a congressional investigation into the beef industry. In 1916 Mr. de Ricles was pushing the fight against the packers' methods. In 1917 he was corresponding, according to letters read Tuesday, on intimate terms with J. Ogden Armour and offering his services in defense of the packers.

"Mr. de Ricles was head of the American Live Stock & Loan Company of Denver," said Mr. Heney. "He made loans to cattle men. He had much trouble in getting enough money to carry on his business. But after he became friendly with the packing interests, it was a different story." A letter from G. H. Bailey to Mr. de Ricles was read. It was in reply to a letter of de Ricles to R. J. Dunham, an Armour vice-president. Mr. Bailey wrote that Mr. Dunham's impression "was that they (the Hibernian Trust Company of Chicago) would take \$100,000 of your paper. Mr. Dunham also requested me to ask the Hibernian to strain a point to do this."

A letter from de Ricles to Mr. Armour was read. It was in reply to a letter of de Ricles to R. J. Dunham, an Armour vice-president. Mr. Bailey wrote that Mr. Dunham's impression "was that they (the Hibernian Trust Company of Chicago) would take \$100,000 of your paper. Mr. Dunham also requested me to ask the Hibernian to strain a point to do this."

A letter from de Ricles to Mr. Armour was read, in which the Denver man said that his loan company had made a profit of 44 per cent for the year, reported to be largely due to packers assistance. Further correspondence showed Mr. Armour giving de Ricles a letter of introduction to Samuel McRoberts, of the National City Bank of New York. In it de Ricles is referred to as a "good friend of mine" and "absolutely reliable." Other letters presented Mr. Armour and Louis F. Swift giving \$500 apiece to the Denver boy scouts of Denver at the request of de Ricles, who was head of the Denver Boy Scout organization. Meantime the Denver man was coming forward with offerings of benefit to the packers, it appears from what was disclosed here Tuesday.

On August 3, 1917, he wrote to Mr. Armour, Mr. Heney said, in part: "This gave me a chance to work out my statement for the Federal Trade Commission. I have a plan that may amuse you in connection with this question, and, if you think you could wade through 5000 words these hot days, I have taken the view that the stockyards packing house scheme is a monopoly, that it is the most economic idea available, and that instead of destroying this great structure that has been built up, the Government should recognize it and give it an unlimited field under proper regulations. On such a platform, I suppose Fisher and I can't both stand, but as a matter of fact I feel much more comfortable on it."

In another letter, of July, 1917, de Ricles wrote: "The entire market question to me has been cleared up in the most remarkable way, and this without the use of any court injunction or disagreeable publicity, although some of those who have been mixed up in this matter are yet anxious to see their pictures and their names on the first page of some of the newspapers. The sooner we get rid of that kind and do some constructive work, the better it will be for everybody."

Mr. Armour was quoted as writing to de Ricles at one time: "I would suggest you send one of these letters to Mr. Hoover and to Mr. Requa (hostile to the packers), also to Mr. Cottontail (chief of the meat division in the United States Food Administration), who is in Chicago to regulate the packing industry. I also think it would be a good idea if you would send one to Mr. Heney."

Mr. Heney also read a letter addressed to Mr. Armour from C. A. Gabbard, of the Colorado Packing and Provision Company, an Armour concern, it is reported. This letter said, according to Mr. Heney: "Regarding Mr. de Ricles, I have been playing the game with him along the lines you

suggest and will continue to do so. We have had several talks and a conference with him, and apparently he is at rest at the present time. You may rest assured we will use every effort on our part to keep him so."

Federal trade hearings on the packing industry adjourned indefinitely Tuesday in view of the argument expected to be begun Wednesday in the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, on the Government's seizure of papers in the vault of Henry Swift & Co., general counsel for Swift & Co., and the packers' legal resistance to this

suit and will continue to do so.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

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WALTER E. FISHER

Secretary of the Interior

Former Vice-President of the United States

Former Member of the House of Representatives

Former Member of the Senate

Former Member of the House of Representatives

U. S. BRIDGE BEARS BELATED CHRISTMAS

Children of Brittany Remembered by People of United States and Give Joyous Festival by Supply Ship's Officers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
NEW YORK, N. Y.—A navy supply ship, the U. S. Bridge, has brought back from European waters the story of a new quest of the war—the story of how the United States won the hearts of the children of Brittany.

In it is told how the navy played Santa Claus at a belated Christmas, a Christmas thrust into the dismal and narrow lives of the war orphans of Northern France, a Christmas of toys and dolls and such a dinner as many of the little tots had never more than seen in their dreams.

In its place on the western front has the great war laid heavier hand than in Brittany. There, behind the martinetines, is waged the silent battle again poverty with its unsung daily heroism of women and children.

So when Christmas came, the noisy prance of the little ones was stilled in any home. Many a tiny sock remained unfilled and many and many a mother had to relate, on Christmas morn, the story of the big war which had cast its shadow across the hearth. And on the diminutive breasts of the older boys was pinned, according to custom of France, the military emblem won through signal valor in field, by the member absent from his household.

But on that day, a real Christmas had been scheduled for these little boys and girls. Across the seas the people of the United States had seen the greatest holiday in all Christmases would be ill celebrated in that land where war's desolation most pugnantly obtains. Officers and bluejackets had quietly collected a small cargo of those things most dear to the hearts of little folks. Side by side with the material for war and the greater bulk of supplies the extra areas of holiday things kept strange company on the voyage across the Atlantic. It was the Christmas Ship.

But on the seas plane of men meet with unseen obstacles, and especially so those ships which run the blockade of the submarine-infested waters. Buffeted with heavy gales, which lasted the sea tumultuously, it was Jan. 6 before the Bridge finally made the lights of the French coast. And as work must always come before play it was Jan. 12 before a half thousand or so little folks of the North France country received their invitations to visit the ship for their belated Christmas.

It was probably the strangest spectacle ever witnessed on a navy vessel, that which followed the arrival of the little war orphans. They came jamming the decks of a big French navy tug whose triumphant way in its short trip down the harbor had been marked by noisy acclaim. In wide-eyed wonder the youngsters, under care of volunteer women, were guided up the long gangway. The innocent invasion was complete. The children warmed everywhere. It was children's day.

But most wonderful of all was the big gun deck, transformed from a compartment of steel into a fairyland of children's promise. Red and green drapery festooned the deck above and the gaudy bulkheads were concealed beneath a wealth of holiday decoration. In the very center of this toyland, surrounded by the draped flags of the United States and France, was an enormous Christmas tree, shimmering with tinsel trimmings and sparkling with lights. About it lay the presents—dolls, handballs, games, whisks—an array of things enticing to the childish heart. But above all else was the long row of tables set with candies, cakes, ice cream, everything in fact, to make one full meal, with a box of candy apiece in addition.

The glimmer of wooden shoes quickly subsided when those brimming tables burst into view.

It scattered not that two admirals of the French Navy with their families raced the occasion and put the stamp of official approval upon the hilarious gathering. It mattered not to these little ones, who have learned in under years to know the keenest hardships of life, that the United States Consul had left his arduous and strenuous duties to attend with himself this children's function; that distinguished guests had aided in the reception, or that the kindly, thoughtful captain of the ship had himself by the hand a bevy of the life ones to the fairyland. Oblivious to everything, near a half thousand hungry ones attacked the good things within reach. And there was enough for all and to spare.

Only when the little stomachs were filled did the clamor of prattle subside. And officers and crew alike had their hands full looking after all the wants of these strange little guests. The wiry, energetic executive officer was kept busy skimming about between tables. The gunnery officer had charge of the bluejackets' orchestra and the song program which afforded extra entertainment between mouthfuls. Every one bore a hand, and the little faces about gleamed in a new-found happiness and an inner child satisfied.

Then it was that patriotism was prettily intermingled with the festivities. The orchestra played the "Marseillaise" and youthful France exploded. Many of the youngsters draped about their tiny forms the French flags which were about in profusion. Followed the "Star-Spangled Banner," and the latest ally in the war was greeted with a falsetto chorus.

This is not all. After the feast came the distribution of presents. It came after the youngsters had passed out of that enchanted circle where the grizzled ship's Lieutenant, beaming



Officers of U. S. S. Bridge With Children of Brittany as Christmas Guests

SIGNOR BONONI ON WAR AIMS

Emphasizes the Value of a Collective Statement on the Question by the Allies

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Italy.—The former Minister for Public Works, and a member of the Reformist Socialist Party, Signor Bononi, recently delivered a speech on war aims and the problems of peace at Mantua. He spoke at some length on the situation in Russia, saying that whatever the outcome of the negotiations might be, the condition in that country where the struggle between different classes was becoming civil war, seemed to preclude any possibility of her further participation in the war. Given this state of things, they must study the new situation and examine the ways in which the enemy was threatening them, together with the form his treacherous efforts were taking, in order to find an antidote and to safeguard their future.

The efforts of the Central Empires were devoted to bringing about peace, while they still held large tracts of their adversaries' territory. To accomplish this end they were relying over and above their military activities on the forces which, owing to their international character and their past historical record, might become the means of carrying on a pacific offensive.

In Germany Roman Catholics and Socialists were allied by a community of action to be carried outside the boundaries of Germany itself.

The Roman Catholic Erzberger and Socialist Scheideman, Signor Bononi

reminded his audience, were the authors of the famous motion in the Reichstag.

Of these two forces, the second had the widest sphere of action,

since it could be carried on wherever class divisions existed.

It made the different proletariats believe that all the belligerents would abandon the war simultaneously, and that the peoples could then choose their own destinies freely.

This, however, was a mistaken belief,

as the experience of Russia showed, and it also showed the spirit of German Socialism.

The German Socialists had arranged their doctrines

to suit their nationalist aims, and when examined thoroughly this was seen to constitute a philosophy of force, implying that the strongest class had the right to take possession of society, so the people that considered itself the most advanced had the right, for the sake of their own development to preeminence and dominion over others. In Italy their internal problems needed no revolution to settle them; problems there were, but they would be faced and solved by the State with the help of normal party stimulus. The resistance of the Entente required unity of military and economic action and a clear definition of war aims. The movement of the working classes in France and England showed that there was a widespread feeling that the settlement of the war must not be left to diplomacy, but that public opinion and the direct consent of the people must be included in it.

The governments of the allied nations had severally stated the territorial aspect of their war aims, and the sum of these statements might be taken as a collective definition of their demands.

A clear statement was needed, but there were certain difficulties in the way. The English Prime Minister had declared himself disposed for a discussion of the agreements between the Allies after the Russian collapse.

It was, however, to wrong the loyalty of the Entente to suppose that there was a desire to take into account only what each one was in position to do today, and not that which each one had already contributed to the general economy of the war.

The sooner the discussion took place, not only of their common war aims but also of the means to be taken in common for accomplishing them, the better. Signor Bononi went on to emphasize the need for loyalty and unity in carrying on the war. Italy, he said, wished the Government to guard against all the internal dangers, which at a time like the present might have fatal results.

There was nothing reactionary about this. Today it was not a question of the defense of a part or of a class, but of the defense of the integrity and independence of Italy.

The problems of peace and war were connected, the speaker said. Italy must resist and remain faithful to her allies. She must remain in arms in defense of her territory and of her just aspirations, and must safeguard the conditions of her future internal development.

This, however, was a mistaken belief, as the experience of Russia showed, and it also showed the spirit of German Socialism.

The German Socialists had arranged their doctrines

joyfully as only a father who has many years followed the sea can beam and play with little folk, dispersed with lavish hand the presents. Then the kiddies were placed in line. The playmaster, practically thoughtful, had secured a big bag of new francs and as each child passed he received five of these bright pieces of silver each tied in a muslin bag to commemorate the holiday.

But it was the sharp eyes of the lieutenant who spotted out one forlorn little mite of humanity crying softly in the tug as it was about to depart, and hastened to find the cause. In the rush the youngster had been passed on the delivery of the francs, so the lieutenant gave him a brand new American dollar bill. Thus every one was pleased.

The dusk of early evening had fallen when the big tug, loaded with its precious freight all screamingly happy, finally slipped its connecting ropes with the Christmas Ship. The evening star was already shining, lone and brilliant in the eastern sky as it pleased at its guiding light from overseas and with a task well done.

From the decks of the tug there came a mighty and piercing yell. The children of Brittany were cheering. A half thousand childish voices piped in shrill unison, "Vive l'Amérique," "Vive l'Amérique," "Vive l'Amérique," followed by the inspiring strains of the "Marseillaise" in chorus; they fairly poured out their little hearts in song.

And the crew?

Well, the crew cheered too—three rousing cheers for France.

Thus came and passed a belated Christmas to the war orphans of Northern France—an event long to be recalled in that strife-racked land.

And those, here in the United States, who would like to send clothing, toys, money, or anything to the little war orphans of France, may do so by addressing them to the U. S. S. Bridge, Supply Officer, Navy Yard, New York, plainly marked "For the War Orphans" and the Bridge will see that this little additional cargo of happiness is delivered to the little ones in need.

AUSTRALIAN BASE POST OFFICE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The thoroughness of the arrangements of the postal service for the Australian forces was brought to notice by a visit paid by Mr. Andrew Fisher, High Commissioner for Australia to the Australian Base Post Office in London. The premises are those of the old St. Pancras Brewery in the King's Road, where a staff of 526 persons is employed, 336 being civilians, chiefly women, and the rest soldiers. Some idea of the size of the work is given by the fact that the Christmas mail from Australia, which arrived rather late, consisted of 33,946 bags, containing about 235,000 parcels and 2,178,000 letters.

The staff worked on shifts night and day dealing with between 1600 and 2000 bags daily. As many as 21,000,000 letters and 46,000 parcels were redirected and dispatched in three months. The greatest care is taken to trace and deliver every letter and parcel, and to facilitate this a card index is kept by which changes of address may be noted. It is calculated that 97 per cent of the mail matter leaving Australia is delivered. There is a special department to deal with mails intended for those who have since fallen in the war and an arrangement has been made in Australia enabling these to be opened and, after the return to the sender of any articles of sentimental value the rest of the contents such as biscuits, sweets, and so forth, are sent to the Australian Comforts Fund Commissioner to be distributed among other men of the Australian forces. After the inspection Mr. Fisher expressed himself as greatly pleased with all that he had seen.

Frederick Loeser & Co. BROOKLYN - NEW YORK

New Ideas in Blouses for Spring

HERE ARE SOME NEW BLOUSES that have fallen into prompt and complete adoption by the well dressed woman and that sound no uncertain note of spring's approach.

Some Very New Points of Style

A blouse of heavy Georgette crepe in white or flesh has a new panel front buttoned on both sides with perfectly practical bound buttonholes and large pearl buttons, square neck. Double collar and cuffs of organdy, edged with a goffered frill and hemstitching. A "love of a blouse." \$18.95.

A shirt of heavy satin-finished habutai in white only has a deep bosom ending under a flat band, just as do men's evening shirts. This has wide and narrow plaits and two patch pockets with buttoned flap. Shawl collar and cuffs with hemstitched hem and half-inch hemstitched tuck. An adorably smart blouse for sports. \$10.95.

A shirt of very heavy Georgette crepe in white or salmon flesh, has roll collar, a double "bosom" hemstitched in to form the revers also. Plain cuffs, full sleeve, dark blue satin ribbon through bound slashes to form a tie. \$10.95.

Many Other New Ideas from \$6.95 to \$18.95
Give a Distinctive Tone to the New Fashions

GERMANY'S TRADE METHODS SHOWN

Campaign Outlined to Overcome Propaganda of Falsification Among Peoples of South and Central American Countries

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—At a meeting of the export division of the Advertising Club recently it was decided that falsification of American policies with regard to small nations and principalities, especially in South America, by German propagandists had reached a point where it was necessary for concerted action to combat this increasing menace.

As a result of the meeting, a committee is to be formed to begin a country-wide movement to counteract the effect of German propaganda in South and Central America, the movement to be carried on only through legitimate channels and not by the same means employed by the Germans. The plan is to interest commercial organizations and to stimulate commercial interest through a campaign of education.

The plan calls for much publicity and an advertising program in favor of United States policies and ideals. The publicity is not to be carried on, however, through subsidization of newspapers, but through the issuance of pamphlets and through such newspapers as are willing to give publicity to a campaign of this character.

Speakers told of the persistent campaign being carried on by German propagandists against the United States; such propagandists declare that the policy of America is to add Mexico, Central and South America to her "domains."

Manuel Gonzales, chief of the Latin-American trade division of the National Association of Manufacturers, the principal speaker at the meeting, who is a native of South America, in a special statement to a representative of this bureau, said:

"Not only is Germany allied with the Central Powers in war against the United States and her allies, but she is realizing that America is rapidly coming to the fore in competition with Germany in South American trade. These two reasons combined form a strong reason why, in the German belief, Germany should begin an active anti-American campaign throughout South and Central America, with the purpose of discrediting American business and American international policies. They intend to do regardless of how it is accomplished, and only the well-educated classes are immune from these efforts. The remainder of the population, being in ignorance of the policies of the United States, are easily led to believe, by the insidious workings of the Germans, that the American policy is to annex South and Central America.

"Large sums of money, which every one knows come from the German Government, have been spent in subsidizing the press, as well as in buying and establishing newspapers. The Germans not only control the press of the continent, but they control the markets, banks and practically all the institutions of South and Central America, and they have done so for many years.

"American business, however, is

slowly working its way ahead, and during the past five or six years I have been greatly pleased by its advancement. American banks have been established and American goods are being looked on with more favor. This is one of the reasons why the Germans are attempting to arouse the hatred of South and Central Americans against the United States."

MONTRÉAL LIQUOR MEN SEEK FAVORS

Deputation Visits Ottawa and Asks Government to Make Change in Prohibition Plans

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—A delegation representing the liquor interests in Montreal waited upon the Government on Tuesday, and requested several vital changes in the prohibition policy of the Government.

As was stated in The Christian Science Monitor, some time ago, the Government has announced that the inter-provincial liquor trade would be forbidden as from April 1 next. The Montreal delegation made a strong appeal that this time limit should be extended, the object, of course, being to enable the trade to get rid of several million dollars' worth of whiskey which has been maturing for some years past. Ontario alone is said to have \$10,000,000 worth of spirituous liquors in stock.

The position of the eastern manufacturers is that while they have a large quantity of whiskey on hand, they will, after April 1, not be able to send it even to the Province of Quebec owing to the federal order. In spite of the fact that prohibition will not come into operation in that province until May 1, 1919.

This was one of the chief issues raised by the delegation, and in connection with this, for the first time, the request for compensation was made. They also sought certain concessions in the direction of being allowed to sell beer of an alcoholic strength and asked the Government to introduce legislation regulating the sale thereof.

A rumor became current that the Government was inclined to listen favorably to the requests of the liquor men, but where the rumor, which was baseless, started nobody seems to know. The various members of the Government have been literally inundated with telegrams protesting against any tampering with the prohibition policy as already announced.

While the Government did not give the delegation any indication as to whether or not it would be influenced by the protests and requests which had been made, it is generally felt that they will not have the slightest effect in the direction of altering the policy which has already been laid down.

It is well known that Sir Robert Borden and the Hon. N. W. Rowell are strongly averse to any change being made, and the majority of the Cabinet are equally determined that the Dominion of Canada shall become a dry country.

It is practically assured that on April 1 inter-provincial trade will cease, the biggest step thereby being taken toward total prohibition in Canada.

DURESS USED IN FUND COLLECTION

Columbus (O.) Citizens Raise More Than Allotted Sum for War Chest, but Some of the Methods Used Are Deplored

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

COLUMBUS, O.—Criticism still is being heard here over a certain amount of duress used in the recent successful campaign for \$3,000,000 for the Columbus community war chest, from which all demands upon Columbus for war relief funds during 1918 will be met. The goal was exceeded by perhaps \$250,000. The exact total is not known. The sum was subscribed by about 30,000 givers in a population of 250,000. Everything is satisfactory except the memory of methods pursued.

Before the campaign opened the public was informed by the war chest executive committee that the very least expected from persons with an income of less than \$2000 a year was one day's pay in 31. Every person giving less, it was said, must brand himself a slacker. Persons earning from \$2000 to \$3000 would be expected to give one day's pay in 20, and so on upward.

Then the committee announced that the names of large donors would not be published because it would be unfair to those unable to give large sums.

After the second day of the campaign, however, the committee had this statement published in newspapers under the caption, "Warning":

COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS

IOWA TRACK TEAM SHOWS PROGRESS

State University Has Two Letter Men and Has a Number of Promising New Candidates in Training for the Spring Meets

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

IOWA CITY, Ia.—After five weeks of practice, the State University of Iowa track team is beginning to get in shape for the more intensive training to follow soon. About 60 men are working out every day on the indoor track under the direction of Trainer J. P. Watson.

The track team this year will be built around a nucleus of two letter men. L. C. Nugent '18 was elected captain at a meeting of the men held about two weeks ago. Nugent has had two years of track experience, and won the broad jump at the state meet last year with a leap of slightly over 22 ft. His work has been good so far this year and seems to indicate that he will better this record. He may also be used in the short relay.

C. G. Taylor '18 is the other "I" man. His event is the pole vault, in which he took third in the state meet last year, vaulting 11 feet 5 inches. Albert Jenkins '18, who did not make the team last year, is showing up well this year, and should win some points in the dashes.

Aside from these three men, the material is of the greenest, none of the other men having had any experience other than high school, and many of them not even that. The men are working hard, however, and a well-balanced team should result.

Although it is much too early to predict who will take part in each event, the best of the material is showing up, and the most probable competitors can be named with a fair degree of certainty.

An abundance of fast material will compete for places in the dashes, but Jenkins has the benefit of some experience, and has shown up considerably the best so far. Other men who are doing exceptionally good work are B. C. McDowell '20, H. C. Struck '19, F. E. Page '20 and E. F. Wahl '20.

The material for the 440-yard dash is exceptionally green, but some keen competition has developed and five men, D. W. Kitzmiller '20, L. R. Bouma '20, R. T. Paige '20, H. E. Stoner '19 and R. G. Reed '19, seem to have the better of the rest of the contestants. Reed distinguished himself for his fast work on the gridiron last fall and, although he lacks experience, should develop into a good man in this event.

W. M. Prudhon '18, B. K. Martin '18, O. L. Noll '20, F. A. Steiner '20, and E. J. Amish '19 have shown up the best in the half-mile, with none of them having any particular advantage over the rest.

Much the same men are competing for the two distance runs. Several of them have been out before and had some training, but none has had any actual experience in meets. Charles McCaffery '20, A. C. Van Beek '19, and J. C. Jones '20 are men who are showing up well in both events. D. R. Feldman '20, D. V. Connell '19, F. J. Marasco '18, F. M. Valentine '20, and C. G. Breitbauer '20 are also showing promise of developing into point winners in the mile.

H. W. Younkin '18, W. J. Hobl '20, and F. E. Page '20 seem likely contenders for both the 120 and 220-yard hurdles. M. M. Bailey '20 also shows promise in the 120-yard event, while W. C. Martin '19 will specialize in the 220-yard low hurdles.

Field events will be developed around a nucleus of Captain Nugent in the broad jump and Taylor in the pole vault. L. H. Brigham '20 and G. J. Greenwood '19 have both had considerable high school experience in both the broad and high jumps and should develop into point winners. H. O. Voeg '19 and H. M. Halliday '18 are also showing promise in the high jump. In the pole vault, Taylor and Halliday will be backed up by C. F. Young '19, F. L. Garlock '20, and M. B. Bailey '20.

The weights are also supplied with an abundance of fairly good material which may be developed, but nothing much in the way of experience or proven ability. G. J. Greenwood '19, right tackle on last year's football team, has shown considerable ability in both the discus throw and the shot put, as well as the javelin throw, and should develop into a point winner in at least one of these events. R. H. Freese '19 is also working out in these three events. G. C. McIlroy '19 shows promise in both the discus and javelin throw, as does L. R. Bouma '20 in the shot put and javelin. C. S. Foster '19 and H. O. Voeg '19 are also likely contenders for the shot put.

Work so far has been entirely indoors and with the chief end in view of getting the men in shape for the harder outdoor work to follow. The schedule is practically arranged and includes only state teams, with the exception of the Western Conference meet at Chicago June 8 to which a few men may be sent. The complete schedule follows:

March 15—Indoor state meet at Ames. April 12—Home meet. 20—Dual meet with Grinnell College. 27—Freshmen-Varsity meet.

May 4—Dual meet with Iowa State College. 18—State meet at Iowa City.

KELLY PLACED IN CLASS 1

TOPEKA, Kan.—J. H. Kelly, Boston National League Baseball Club out-fielder, was placed in Class 1 of the selective draft Tuesday. He asked deferred classification because of dependent parents.

YALE SWIMMERS BEAT COLUMBIA

Elis Make It a Clean Sweep in Dual Meet by Winning the Water Polo Contest, 30 to 3

SWIMMING STANDING		
Won	Lost	P.C.
Yale	6	0
Princeton	5	.833
Pennsylvania	3	.3
Columbia	2	.333
City College	0	.000

WATER POLO STANDING		
Won	Lost	P.C.
Columbia	5	1
Yale	5	.833
Pennsylvania	4	.666
Princeton	2	.333
City College	0	.000

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—The Yale varsity swimming team moved a point nearer to defending its championship of the Intercollegiate Swimming Association Tuesday evening when it defeated the Columbia University team in the Carnegie Pool, by a score of 45 to 8, thus maintaining its undefeated record. In the water polo division, the Elis moved up into a tie for first place by defeating the Blue and White, 30 to 3. It was the first defeat of the season for the Columbia poloists.

Yale won the swimming events with ease and in no event were the Yale swimmers pushed to their limit. Capt. R. B. Mayer's sprinting, the fancy diving of B. O. Benjamin and the distance plunging of L. M. Loeb, Yale's second-string plunger, were the features.

50 Yards—Won by Mayer, Yale; second, Adcock, Yale; Mable, Columbia. Time—26.5s.

220 Yards—Won by Hincks, Yale; second, Wagner, Yale; third, Rogers, Columbia. Time—2m. 42.25s.

Plunge for Distance—Won by Loeb, Yale, 60ft.; second, Boyce, Yale, 56ft. 6in.; third, Petcheck, Columbia, 55ft.

Fancy Diving—Won by Benjamin, Yale, 8 points; second, McHenry, Yale, 6 points; third, Howard, Columbia, 41 points.

100 Yards—Won by Mayer, Yale; second, Rogers, Columbia; third, Mable, Columbia. Time—63s.

Team Relay Race—Won by Yale (Prettyman, Archibald, Hincks, Capt. Mayer). Time—1m. 58s.

COLUMBIA CLUB WINS IN MATCH

Defeats Crescent Athletic Club in the Metropolitan Interclub Class B Squash Tennis Play

CLASS B TEAM STANDING		
Club	Won	Lost
Harvard Club	4	1
Columbia Club	4	.666
Princeton Club	3	3
Yale Club	2	.333
Crescent A. C.	2	.000

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Columbia Club squash tennis players defeated the Crescent Athletic Club in a Metropolitan interclub Class B squash tennis match, Tuesday, by a score of 4 to 3.

Several hard-fought matches marked the struggle, and one verdict caused a surprise. This came when R. E. Wigham of the Columbia Club, defeated M. M. Sterling, one of the best of Crescent contenders, in a sharply played three-game match. The score was 11—15, 18—17, 15—11. Another well-played match was that in which A. C. Scott of the Columbia Club, defeated G. E. Cruse of the Crescent A. C., at 15—8, 15—17, 15—11.

R. L. Strehle of the Columbia Club and N. F. Torrance of the Crescents met in the last match and Torrance put forth a fine game in his effort to secure the victory for the Brooklyn team and was not defeated in the first game until it had been carried to 18—17. In the second game he was defeated more easily, Strehle triumphing at 15—9. The summary:

MATCHES

J. M. Dolg, Crescent A. C., defeated H. H. Kellogg, Columbia Club, 11—15, 15—12.

A. C. Scott, Columbia Club, defeated G. E. Cruse, Crescent A. C., 15—8, 15—17.

R. E. Wigham, Columbia Club, defeated M. M. Sterling, Crescent A. C., 11—15, 18—17, 15—11.

H. R. Burt, Columbia Club, defeated J. W. Irvin, Crescent A. C., 15—8, 15—9.

Yiddor Pindas, Crescent A. C., defeated H. W. Warner, Columbia Club, 13—15, 11—15—4.

Worcester Bouck, Crescent A. C., defeated F. W. Chambers, Columbia Club, 15—8, 15—7.

R. L. Strehle, Columbia Club, defeated N. F. Torrance, 15—17, 15—9.

ATHLETIC NOTES

G. L. Orlis, star runner of the University of Chicago, has been called to the colors.

Major-league baseball holdouts are fast coming into the fold, and by the time spring training starts in earnest it is more than probable that all of the clubs will have signed the men they want.

When the Harvard freshman baseball team meets the Princeton freshman in Boston, May 25, it will be the first time in many years that the Crimson and Tiger first-year nines have met each other.

A very attractive baseball schedule is being arranged for the second naval district baseball nine at Newport, R. I., this summer. The Boston Nationals and Cleveland Americans which are already booked for games there, and it is expected that a series of games will be arranged with the first naval district team, which is led by J. Barry, former manager of the Boston Red Sox.

B. A. A. MARATHON RACE CANCELED

Athletic Committee Substitutes a Relay Event for Service Men in Place of Annual Classic

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—C. W. Winslow of the convention bureau of the Chamber of Commerce and Manager Ebel of the Springfield College track team are planning to stage a track meet at Pratt Field, May 11.

The idea is to make the meet an intercollegiate affair with teams from Springfield College, Union, Amherst, Williams, Wesleyan, Dartmouth, Holy Cross, Worcester Tech and Trinity competing.

SPRINGFIELD PLANS FOR COLLEGE MEET

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TITLE EVENTS AWARDED BY A. A. U.

List of National Indoor Swimming Championships Favors Western Part of United States

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Owing to the addition of many army and navy events to the program this spring, the University of Pennsylvania Athletic Association has decided to give up the hammer-throwing event in this year's relay carnival.

An improvement on the original plan for Friday's competition is announced by the management of the meet, to the effect that, in addition to the seven competitions for army and navy athletics, there will be exhibitions of proposed awards of national indoor A. A. U. swimming championships, by F. W. Rubien, secretary of the A. A. U. The awards give New York only three of the 25 titular events scheduled for men and women. Two of these are for women, the 220-yard swim and plunger for distance, and the other, the 100-yard junior championship swim, is for men. The women's events have been allotted to the New York Women's Swimming Association, and the 100-yard race for men to the Central Y. M. C. A., Brooklyn.

Chicago, Detroit, San Francisco, and Los Angeles are the cities chiefly favored. If the necessary interest can be shown by the undergraduates of Harvard University today in the announcement that the Harvard Varsity track team would engage in a triangular meet with the Yale and Princeton varsity teams some day this spring, probably May 18, at New Haven. This meet will probably take the place of the annual dual meet with Yale and will be the first triangular meet ever held by these colleges.

This decision was reached at the meeting of the Harvard athletic committee Tuesday evening. At that time the committee ratified the varsity and freshman baseball schedules and also decided that a few Harvard representatives would be entered in the Intercollegiate Association of Amateur Athletes of America championship meet which is to be held at Philadelphia May 31 and June 1.

It was announced that the question of eligibility of athletes at Harvard would be left to a future meeting of the chairmen of the athletic committees at the three universities. The Harvard committee further voted that the Radio School be allowed the use of the Weld Boathouse as sleeping quarters, subject to the approval of the trustees of the building and that they also be granted the use of part of Soldiers Field for athletic purposes.

The baseball season at Harvard took a forward step Tuesday when both varsity and freshman teams lined up for the first time this season in two three-inning games. Each nine played its respective second team. In spite of the difficulties which the cage presents, both engagements were fast, and the batting ability which the majority of the men displayed was unusual for so early a date. Team A in both cases defeated Team B, the varsity winning 2 to 1, and the 1921 aggregation 3 to 1.

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MORE EFFICIENT CONGRESS SOUGHT

Massachusetts Member of House Would Abolish Useless Committees, Correct Certain Abuses and Reduce the Membership

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Mass.—Abolition of useless committees in Congress and the correction of abuses in connection with the perquisites of members, and ultimately a reduction in the membership of the House of Representatives to make it a more efficient working organization—this is what Alvan T. Fuller, member of Congress from the ninth Massachusetts district, says he is working for. It was in his thought the other day when he wrote his letter to Speaker Champ Clark, resigning from an inactive committee—the Committee on Expenditures in the Interior Department—and criticizing some features of the committee system of the House; and, in so doing, letting in light on the situation in a way that attracted attention from one end of the country to the other.

On a visit to Boston, Mr. Fuller discussed the subject with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. He told of something that happened after his letter had been printed and the public had begun to show an interest in the condition he had described. "Members came to me," he observed, "and said: 'Fuller, you know as well as anyone else why your committee and the other committees on expenditures in the departments haven't met. You know that when the majority in the House is of the same party as the Administration, there's no reason why it should be interested in digging into such things.' My answer was that that might be good politics, but it certainly wasn't good business.

"Then they asked me if I really would expect a committee to criticize the expenditures of one of the departments, when the control of the House was with the party in power. I replied that I certainly would—that is, if it had in mind efficiency and the interest of the public."

One of the things Mr. Fuller mentioned, referring to practices he should like to see stopped, had to do with the stationery allowances given the members of the House. It is intended for stationery, he said, but a good many members take it in cash, and conduct all their correspondence on committee stationery. "I looked it up," he said, "and found that the Government allows the members of the House a total of \$46,000 a session for their stationery. More than \$30,000 of this had been drawn in cash. I should like to see this stopped, because I don't think it is the way the allowance was intended to be used."

He spoke also of the way many of the positions about the House are filled. In one case, he said, a stenographer is down for two positions as secretary, and in addition is on the pay roll as janitor, thus drawing three salaries.

"When the people are asked to save a slice of bread a day," he said, "it is only natural that they should want Congress to be managed economically and conducted efficiently. I didn't know, when I wrote my letter, how they would take it, but judging by the reception it has met on all sides, they are deeply interested in the situation I attempted briefly to present. You can rest assured I am going on with it."

ITALIAN COMMENT ON BRITISH LABOR PARTY

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

TORONTO, Ont.—Sir William Hearst, Premier of Ontario, expressed himself in favor of the idea of the Daylight Saving Bill, introduced by J. L. Hart, which passed its second reading in the Legislature on Monday. He expressed the opinion, however, that it should conform to the legislation which is to be passed at Ottawa. Mr. Proudfoot, leader of the Opposition, said that if there were an act of this kind covering the whole of the North American continent, it would be a great benefit. The bill provides for an extra hour of daylight from April 1 to Nov. 1.

the popular will on the part of the Anglo-Saxons as mere idealism, or worse as mere illusionary maneuver. As usual there is no faith in Italy, and if, as it appears, there is something new and great maturing in the world, the spectacle which is offered to a people who fail to grasp the fact is most pathetic and possibly most dangerous.

In a previous article the *Giornale d'Italia* has been at pains to show that Italian war aims as set forth by Baron Sonnino are in substantial agreement with the Labor Party's declarations on the subject, being, it alleges, devoid of all imperialistic tendency. It comments also on the importance to be attached to the views of the British Labor Party on account of the great influence on British policy exercised by the representatives of the Labor Party and the trade unions. The movement which preceded Mr. Lloyd George's speech, and in which the Labor Party played such an important part in inducing the British Government to declare their war aims had not, it states, been followed with sufficient attention in Italy.

BRITISH CITIZENS AND ALIEN DRAFT

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—That passage by Congress of the alien draft convention will for the first time place British citizens on a footing of equality with the world over, with reference to war service, was the opinion expressed by Brig.-Gen. W. A. White, chief of the British Mission in the United States, to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

"This alien draft convention," said one member, "has been under negotiation for a long time. The delay in getting it completed is due to the fact that the United States wants it to serve as a model for the conventions they propose to enter into with other allied nations.

General White believes that the alien draft convention will intensify rather than retard British recruiting in this country.

"The main point," he said, "is that the British or Canadian subject here cannot possibly escape liability to service in the war, after the convention is adopted. Instead of being exempt from conscription of any sort, he will become even more liable to service than the American, as the age limit for conscription in his case extends from 20 to 40."

Australians to Be Included

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—It is announced that the policy of the War Department will be to class Australian citizens as British subjects with reference to the alien draft regulations to be instituted.

SIR WILLIAM HEARST AND DAYLIGHT SAVING

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

TORONTO, Ont.—Sir William Hearst, Premier of Ontario, expressed himself in favor of the idea of the Daylight Saving Bill, introduced by J. L. Hart, which passed its second reading in the Legislature on Monday. He expressed the opinion, however, that it should conform to the legislation which is to be passed at Ottawa. Mr. Proudfoot, leader of the Opposition, said that if there were an act of this kind covering the whole of the North American continent, it would be a great benefit. The bill provides for an extra hour of daylight from April 1 to Nov. 1.

TORONTO AND YORK FUND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

TORONTO, Ont.—At the annual meeting of the Toronto and York Patriotic Fund, Sir William Mulock, president, gave an interesting résumé of the work accomplished by the association. In 1914, he said, activities were begun with one social worker in charge of the office and one visiting official. In 1918 a staff of 45 is required to administer the fund successfully. The total amount subscribed in three campaigns was \$6,430,650. There are 8167 families receiving allowances, the average per family being \$19.60 per month, and the cost of administration is slightly less than 2 per cent. There has been collected in the whole Dominion since the beginning of the war, the sum of \$20,000,000 for patriotic purposes.

LIGHT PETITION NOT INDORSED

BOSTON, Mass.—The Public Lighting Committee of the Legislature reported adversely in the Senate today on petitions of the Dorchester Board of Trade that the price and quality of gas in Boston be regulated, for standardizing of gas and electric meters in Boston, and for a valuation of the Edison Electric Illuminating Company and Boston Consolidated Gas Company. Today the Polish popula-

RECEIVERSHIP FOR ELEVATED URGED

Speaker at Legislative Hearing Said It Might Not Be Worst Thing for Riding Public

BOSTON, Mass.—Albert A. Gleason of Brookline, before the legislative Committee on Street Railways today, advocated the purchase of the Boston subway system by the State as one means of relieving the Elevated, while Edward N. White, who described himself as strap-hanger, advocated a receivership.

There were other proposals offered by Robert M. Washburn of Worcester and George F. Washburn of Brookline, the latter, speaking for the Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange, being the only person in the two days of hearings who has been going on to favor Governor McCall's message for temporary relief.

Mr. White, the first speaker, devoted his opening remarks to the contract with the public which the company entered into in 1897, but which it is obliged to carry passengers for a nickel to all parts of its system.

He maintained that a contract is a contract and that if the company seeks the abrogation of that part of the document which is in favor of the public it should be ready also to sacrifice those sections which are in favor of itself.

He announced himself as in favor of public ownership, but believed that if the fare is increased later through a broken contract, the damage done to the public by that act should be taken into consideration later in determining the value of the property. Mr. White then favored physical valuation in determining the road's worth, rather than investment value, which, he said, often represented nothing but bad judgment on the part of the investor.

The then proposed to the committee that it should enforce the contract, even at the expense of forcing a receivership, which, he believed, might not be the worst thing in the world for the property or for the riding public of Boston and the metropolitan district.

PUBLIC WORKS HEAD RESIGNS HIS POSITION

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—It became known today at Boston City Hall that Edward F. Murphy, commissioner of the department of public works since the summer of 1915, has placed his resignation with Mayor Peters. When a successor will be appointed by Mayor Peters depends upon several conditions.

It is known that the mayor believes that in a department so important as that of the public works, the success of the conduct of which will have so close a bearing on the welfare of the administration, he must have a commissioner who will be in perfect accord and sympathy. He feels, it is said, that he must have a man there whom he has placed in the position himself.

There are other departments in the city in which the Mayor will not likely remove the heads. It is known that he proposes no ruthless campaign of discharges. He even intimated that because resignations were tendered to him that he would not necessarily accept them. He is making a close study of conditions in the city departments, and does not propose, so it is said, to act without careful thought and deliberation.

GERMAN HISTORIAN ON POLICY OF FUTURE

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Germany (via Amsterdam)—Dr. Hans Delbrück, the well-known German historian, appears to have delivered a very noteworthy speech recently on the occasion of the first meeting held by the new German-Polish Society in Berlin, but the only account of it so far available is an extremely brief and disjointed one published by the Berliner Tageblatt. This report reads as follows:

"The speaker contradicted the traditional view as to Poland's natural unripeness for statehood, and expressed grave doubts concerning the 'Austro-Polish solution.' High prices in the world market, he said, will render the maintenance of the old customs barriers impossible; hence the movement in favor of free trade, of which it is not permissible to think merely as a Central European arrangement. A far-seeing estimate of the future, he continued, speaks in favor of an honorable, friendly attitude toward Poland. Hence the solution of the statehood question must be a complete one; steps must be taken to prevent our mutual relations from being strained from the outset, and a new Serbia arising for us in the shape of Poland. Today the Polish popula-

tion is not too enthusiastic concerning us, and the new society should help to bring about an improvement in this connection. In the Europe of today national bitterness prevails, and for that the only cure is a transformation of thought; a new order of things will have to be built up without leaving might out of account, but based essentially on right, even at the sacrifice of the indisputable needs of the various nations. Dr. Delbrück took the view that Germany can entirely renounce acquisitions of territory in the east and west. We by no means need to fear our neighbors on that account, he said. Provided no fresh matter for dispute is created by the treaty of peace, democracy has progressed too far in all countries for any one people to allow itself to be driven into a war of conquest. Loyalty is called for not on account of pacifist reasons, but for high statesmanlike considerations. A practical proof of the correctness of this view is offered by the brilliant success of the English policy in South Africa."

Professor Delbrück, the Berliner

Tageblatt states, concluded with the remark: To have in view the aims of humanity over and above those of the nation, that is the demand of the hour.

SWEDISH FOREIGN TRADE STATISTICS

By The Christian Science Monitor special Scandinavian correspondent

STOCKHOLM, Sweden—Statistics regarding Sweden's foreign trade from July, 1915, to October, 1917, have now been issued. The figures need no explanation. If the period Oct. 1, 1915, to Sept. 30, 1916, is compared with the following twelve months, Oct. 1, 1916, to Sept. 30, 1917, it will be seen how great an influence the English and American embargo on imports into Sweden has had.

The decline in the imports is as follows:

Approximately—	
Meat	25,000 to 40,000 tons
Rye	32,000 to 10,000 tons
Wheat	233,000 to 170,000 tons
Coffee	41,000 to 30,000 tons
Cotton	26,000 to 17,000 tons
Wool	5,440 to 3,360 tons
Petroleum, etc.	100,000 to 74,000 tons
Vegetable oils	20,000 to 36,000 tons
Chiles nitrate	38,000 to 18,000 tons
Coals	4,500,000 to 1,740,000 tons
Coke	1,300,000 to 655,000 tons
Sulphur	36,000 to 14,000 tons
Copper	12,000 to 5,270 tons

The following figures show the decline in exports:

Approximately—	
Pork from	3,040 to 70 tons
Fresh herring	46,000 to 15,000 tons
Butter	18,700 to 150 tons
Wood goods	940,000 to 420,000 tons
Wood pulp	1,440,000 to 535,000 tons
Cellulose	150,000 to 102,000 tons
Newspaper	86,000 to 63,000 tons
Other kinds paper	129,000 to 100,000 tons

*Only 60 tons were imported during the first nine months of 1917.

*Only 210 tons were imported from April 1 to Sept. 30, 1917.

*Only 2370 tons were imported from April 1 to Sept. 30, 1917.

*This quantity was exported during the last quarter 1916, since when no butter has been exported.

*Cubic meters.

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Newspaper	86,000 to 63,000 tons
Other kinds paper	129,000 to 100,000 tons

The total result of these collections, however, proved quite astonishing. In two weeks in November, Frankfort school children—really only a part of them—as the returns from some schools had not been received—had collected \$2 tons of waste paper, 12 tons of rags, four tons of old metals, $\frac{1}{2}$ ton of women's hair, two tons of rubber, $\frac{1}{4}$ ton of celluloid, one ton of leather, 12,000 old hats, 85,000 bottles, 41,000 corks and nearly 20,000 worn-out electric lamp bulbs. This heterogeneous mass of material represents a considerable monetary value, but this is not the main consideration. For, as the Frankfurter Zeitung points out,

TEACHERS' BILL AGREEMENT

BOSTON, Mass.—Following a conference today between the Legislative Committee on Education and Judge Michael H. Sullivan of the Boston School Committee, the committee advised Judge Sullivan to make an effort to reach an agreement with the Mayor of Boston with respect to the bill brought by the School Committee to increase the salaries of Boston's school teachers and to report back to the Committee on Education a week from tomorrow.

The speaker contradicted the traditional view as to Poland's natural unripeness for statehood, and expressed grave doubts concerning the 'Austro-Polish solution.'

High prices in the world market, he said, will render the maintenance of the old customs barriers impossible; hence the movement in favor of free trade, of which it is not permissible to think merely as a Central European arrangement.

A far-seeing estimate of the future, he continued, speaks in favor of an honorable, friendly attitude toward Poland. Hence the solution of the statehood question must be a complete one; steps must be taken to prevent our mutual relations from being strained from the outset, and a new Serbia arising for us in the shape of Poland. Today the Polish popula-

BANDS TO CONTEST FOR BRIGADE HONOR

Under Supervision of Modest Alloo the Regimental Organizations at Camp Devens Will Compete for Leadership

Special to The Christian Science Monitor</p

FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

Caring for Spring Plants

Owing to the scarcity of azaleas and some other plants usually sold in large numbers in the eastern part of the United States, at Easter time, there will be an increased sale this season of spiraea, geraniums, and other flowers not so well known. Spiraea, or more properly astilbes, will not prove satisfactory house plants unless the fact is remembered that they require a great amount of water. Most plants are seriously injured if the pots are allowed to stand in a saucer of water. The spiraea or astilbes, on the contrary, are benefited by this treatment. If florists would make that fact plain to their customers, there would be fewer complaints. Twice a day is none too often to water these plants in an ordinary living room. The flowers will last longer, of course, if the plants can be kept in a rather cool room. The newer pink and lavender varieties are extremely handsome, but the colors are delicate and will certainly fade if exposed to direct sunlight. It is best to keep them out of a sunny window.

Astilbes are perfectly hardy, and there is no reason why they should not be set in the garden border, after they have finished flowering in the house. They will soon establish themselves and go on flowering for years. At the end of two years, they can be taken up and forced in the house again, if that is deemed desirable.

Geraniums require much the same treatment, although they do not demand as much water. They will thrive only if kept in a cool room, and the soil in the pot should be kept moist. If handled like Easter lilies,

the flowers will droop in a very few days; but, if geraniums are cared for properly, they make reasonably good house plants.

Among the other flowers which will be sold this year in large numbers are ericas and acacias. All of them must be kept well watered and not too hot. They will disappoint their owners, if allowed to dry out at any time. French hydrangeas promise to find favor this season. Some varieties are exceedingly beautiful. It is true that their reputation of being rather hard to handle is somewhat justified, yet they will keep in good condition for a long time, if watered freely, and kept in a room which is not too dry or too warm. These hydrangeas are not very hardy, yet, in any section where the temperature does not fall below fifteen degrees, they will ordinarily go through the winter out of doors if mulched well.

Easter lilies, planted out after they have finished blooming, will often flower a second time. Sometimes buds appear just before frost in the fall, in which event the plants may be taken indoors again to flower.

Azaleas being scarce, it is well to carry over all good young plants. This is easily done, if they are watered freely and kept growing well until the middle of the summer. This is an important point, because they begin to start their buds for the next year right after blooming. The secret of making azaleas keep in flower a long time is to keep the plants in a cool room, and to water them freely. No water must be allowed to stand around their roots, however, for they, unlike the astilbes, dislike wet feet.

The Corn Meal of America

"When Columbus found America, he discovered some new foods destined to take a most important place in the dietary of the world. I say discovered, but, in reality, he plagiarized or simply appropriated them, for the discoveries had been made by the ancestors of the American Indians, many centuries before Columbus was born. When we are reminded that more than thirty of the world's important food plants were already in cultivation here, in 1492, we can form some realization of our cultural obligations to the aboriginal American race. Of these foods, none take so high a place as Indian corn. In addition to being one of the best of the world's foods, it is the one cultivated plant that seems most at home in our country." So wrote Clark Wissler, recently, in the magazine published by the American Museum of Natural History, in New York, in a discussion of "Indian Corn as a World Food."

"The Indian tribes of both South and North America cultivated corn in about every region where it could be raised by their methods," he added. "In other words, corn occupied about as large a place in the culture of the Indians as it does in our own. Long before the day of Christopher Columbus, some Indian genius began to tame the wild ancestor of maize, a process which was carried ultimately to such a pass that there is still some doubt as to the identity of the parent plant. Virtually all the known varieties of corn also had been developed before 1492. In fact, as corn is cultivated today on our farms, the methods used are essentially the same as those devised by the untutored Indians of prehistoric days."

The writer calls attention, also, by means of a picture and an explanatory note, to the custom of braiding the ears together at the ripe corn harvest which, some, if not all the tribes of American Indians, celebrated every fall. Men and women gathered the corn, husked it and then braided the ears together, putting some fifty odd ears to a rope. These ropes were hung upon scaffolds to dry and by their bright color gave quite festive touches of gayety to the Indian villages, during the holiday time. It is said that one such rope was worth, in trading, a tanned buffalo robe.

Today corn meal is almost sure to be found on the pantry shelves of the majority of American homes, and Southern batter bread and New England Johnny cake, both made of corn meal, are known and appreciated far and wide. But, as a nation, in spite of the fact that Christopher Columbus found cornfields flourishing and offering generous harvests for the use of those who came to settle the new world, it is wheat flour, rather than corn meal, that has become the staple of our most common article of food. Corn bread, corn muffins, batter bread and all the rest of the corn meal dishes have been relegated to second place and have been used chiefly as substitutes and for variety.

In European countries, corn meal has not been particularly popular. To be sure, it is used somewhat in Italy, and there they have a few miles where corn may be ground into flour. Other countries have few corn mills, and corn meal does not keep well enough for the United States to ship it in large quantities. Accordingly, it seems that the American people, who are being called upon to share their wheat with their allies who, because of the war have been unable to raise their usual crops, must, if they are to send abroad the nearly four times as much wheat as usual, as has been requested, turn to substitutes for themselves for at least a part of the time. The question is not one of shortage of food, but rather one of variety and substitution. It is merely deflecting the taste for assorted candies, assorted nuts, assorted cakes, and such things into the bread line and indulging in assorted breads and breads made with assorted ingredients.

The Food Administration figures that the American people use an average of five pounds of wheat flour, per person, per week. The whole

problem can be met, they say, if Americans will substitute one pound of corn or other cereal flour for one pound of flour, weekly, per person; that is, if we reduce our consumption of wheat flour from five pounds a week to four pounds a week.

Many housekeepers are falling in line and finding that such substitution is both easy and satisfactory. One, who formerly made several loaves of white bread twice and sometimes three times a week, for a family who were particularly fond of that article of food, now uses one-third rye flour instead of all wheat, and her family devour just as much bread, with just as much satisfaction and pleasure as before. Certain bakers and private families, too, make loaves of bread in which corn meal plays a prominent part, and it is considered in every way as excellent as their former plain wheat variety and it makes just as delicious toast.

Two young professional women who keep house in a tiny apartment, have been somewhat noted among their friends for the hot biscuits which they have been in the habit of serving at their informal Sunday night suppers. Now instead of those "white" biscuits they are making "brown" ones, using graham and white flour, half and half and sometimes are serving hot corn bread which is almost invariably well received by their guests.

Thus saving wheat need not be a hardship in the least nor need it develop in any one, housekeeper or not, a sense of limitation; instead, the use of this ancient foodstuff may be looked upon as a getting out of the habit of eating wheat too extensively and a broadening of the daily menus by substitution of other foods, which add variety to the everyday business of meals.

A Piece of Readers' Furniture

Of course, they would call it something else in the shops, a less complicated—and elongated—name, but that is what it is, a piece of furniture for readers. Just imagine having a favorite book case, or rather, to put it more correctly, a case for your favorite books, that you could trundle around the house, up-stairs and down, indoors and out—in summer—and so have your particular book friends at hand, wherever you might be. This is just what you may buy these days, or make for yourself, if you are clever at simple carpentry. This traveling book case is built on the order of the dinner wagon, but is a few inches longer and a few more inches narrower than the former convenience. The top shelf is hardly a shelf at all, as it is made of two pieces of wood, put together at right angles, the apex of the angle being in the middle of the shelf space and parallel with the two lower shelves which are perfectly straight, flat, ordinary affairs. This sort of crib arrangement for the upper shelf make it possible so to place the books that one may read the titles at a glance, without having to twist one's head even sideways. And the books themselves have a secure position, from which they cannot slip. The second and third shelves, the flat ones, are useful for holding magazines, more books, writing case and other treasures that one likes to have at hand. A handle at each end and a set of four wheels make it an easy matter to move the case about at will.

These traveling book cases—book wagons, some people call them—are made in mahogany and other woods, also in wicker, and they are as neat and trim as they are useful.

Spinach Toast

Make a cup of white sauce, or as much as is needed for the luncheon, and stir it into cooked spinach, and poach fine. Toast slices of bread and poach one egg for each. Pour the creamed spinach over each slice and place a poached egg on each. Serve at



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

A Linen Dress

LONDON, England — This dress would look well carried out in brick-red linen. The scheme of decoration is very simple, being just bands of the material, piped with black and finishing in tabs, embroidered with black and white linen thread. Two of these bands, it will be seen in the sketch, pass through slots on the shoulders and tuck under the waistband, the same idea being repeated on the striped parasol.

"Four Yard Suits" and Others

"How are New York women meeting the new rules, regarding the amount of wool to be used in spring garments?" the head of one of New York's dress-making establishments was asked recently. "Are they taking kindly to the combination of serge with other materials, or do they prefer to have a suit or frock with a short jacket and tight skirt, and have it all of wool?"

"They're doing both," was the reply. "And they're also ordering fewer wool dresses than usual. For example, a woman who, last season, had several serge frocks for street wear, will this spring have but one, ordering several others of satin or jersey."

A striking way of combining satin and serge is shown in an attractive little suit, recently worn by a New York woman. The dress is of black satin, made with a square neck, buttoning from the neck down one side to a few inches below the waist, and made on the straightest of straight lines. There was no extra fullness anywhere, and the only trimming was black satin buttons, placed on the inner edge of the sleeves to about three inches below the elbow, and a narrow fringe of raveled, sand-colored serge which edged the sleeves at the wrist and up the opening fastened by the buttons. There was a narrow belt of the sand-colored serge, placed rather low. The coat of this suit was most interestingly designed, and made of sand-colored serge. It had the new shoulder, with the sleevelet cut in the coat. It came well below the knees, and was rather loose. The only trimming was machine hemstitching, forming a square design in the back of the coat, just above the waist. The sleeves were rather loose, and trimmed also with hemstitching. But the most interesting thing about the coat was the side panels, which were loose to the waist, so that the wide belt, which was allowed to show at the back and front of the coat, slipped under these side panels and fastened at the back, a little to one side.

Another device for making a woolen suit, which has only the designated amount of wool in it, is that of using an underskirt of material that is of contrasting color and of some material other than wool, and then making the skirt itself narrow and leaving the front and back widths separate from each other, as far up as the hips. The effect is good, as the loose, panel-like pieces can be weighted so that ordinarily, they hang closely over the underskirt, and the underskirt shows but little. In making the jackets of the new spring suits, vests have come to the rescue of the designer, and both the separate vests and those which are fastened into the suit are much worn. One attractive suit had a vest of blue and white flow-

ered silk, the coat being lined with the same material. In such cases, the coat does not fasten in front, a noticeable amount of material thus being saved.

The separate vests are of many fabrics, and are effective, either when their material matches the suit or when the contrast is marked. One designer made the vest to be worn with a suit or frock with a short jacket and tight skirt, and have it all of wool?"

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the secret. It lies in the treatment of wall spaces, floor and windows. "The home makers' annual papering and painting may, therefore, be made to work magic, and to beautify, as well as cleanse. Banish your dozen and one pictures. Away with tidiest, dotties and bric-a-brac. Cut down the equipment of the room to bare essentials: the chairs, tables, footstools, desks, books and lamps that are actually used. Avoid wall paper with a pattern and send the rug to the dyers, if it is too complicated in design and color. Long, straight lines should be introduced in curtains and hangings. And, if you do not wish to retire your pictures permanently, bring them forth one or two at a time, after the Japanese custom. Later sub-plant these by two others. Thus they are kept fresh to the eye and your simple walls will never seem monotonous.

"The theatergoer of nineteen hundred, in viewing a drama or comedy of his time, saw his own or his neighbor's home duplicated in the drawing room, living room or library scenes. For example, 'The Concert,' as produced by Mr. David Belasco, was exactly the sort of room the musician would have found in any hotel suite or apartment house of that date.

"Now this is exactly what Mrs. Baxter had done with her living room, which is the setting for two acts of 'Seventeen,' the play made from Booth Tarkington's book at the Booth Theater. She—or, to be exact, our scenic artist—has furnished a room such as may be found in hundreds of Indiana homes. It is tasteful, and the furniture is of no period—Mr. Zimmerman calls it 'early General Grant.' There are a couple of colonial chairs, a stuffed wing chair, an old black piano, a more modern red table and chair which Mrs. Baxter might have acquired with saving stamps.

"But Mrs. Baxter, guided by the wisdom of the artist, has arranged an harmonious interior. The walls of the living room are papered with the familiar plain blue-gray paper, known as 'oatmeal.' The pictures are well placed. The iron vases on the piano are really ugly old things, but so well arranged as to make an acceptable bit of decoration. The carpet is green and is allied with the wing chair, which is also green; the crotonne hangings at the window are blue, green and brown, as are the cushions on the bench. The hanging over the back of the chair catches all the color notes and sounds them more strongly. Many a home maker, unable to give a reason why, has used a Paisley shawl in just such a way with instinctive good taste. The Battenberg tidy is dyed ecru shade. And the lamps are all shaded with yellow, making the softest approach to the furnishings of the average American home.

"Similarly with a home. And it isn't necessary to refurbish completely to achieve charming and harmonious interiors. This I discovered in my experience in stock this summer, too. For, in the stage settings for stock productions, the stage makes its nearest approach to the furnishings of the average American home.

"In stock, one finds heir to all the belongings of past generations of stock. The chairs are of different shapes and periods, or no period at all—just chairs! Tables, desks, clocks and lamps date from 1865, 1880, 1890, to the present day. And, just as in the average home, economy must prevail over the natural desire to throw everything away and buy new.

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Interior Decoration and the Stage

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IN THE LIBRARIES

The Legislature of Porto Rico at its last regular session passed an act reorganizing the governing board of the Carnegie Library and making certain changes in the status and qualifications of the library force. The board, which formerly consisted of the Commissioners of Education and of the Interior, and the Secretary of Porto Rico, members ex-officio, and four other persons appointed by the Governor, is unchanged in number; but the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court is substituted for the Secretary of Porto Rico and the four appointed members may not be employees of the insular or Federal Government. The members of the library staff are placed on the classified Civil Service. Candidates for the position of librarian and assistant librarian must have had at least two years experience in a modern library.

The effort of the board and of the library force during the coming year will be directed toward making the library a more completely insular institution in service, for although it receives its appropriation from the Legislature its service has been limited to San Juan and the fact that the library is situated at some distance from the center of the city has been a drawback. Plans were made some time ago, however, for traveling libraries for the island. About 15,000 books in English have been purchased and are on the library shelves, a large order of Spanish books is expected shortly, and last week six large cases for the transportation of books arrived. In circulating these books the library will work through members of the Department of Education, chiefly supervisors and principals.

There will be a branch library at Camp Las Casas, the books to be selected and purchased by the Carnegie Library, or taken from its shelves. The branch will be under the direction of the Y. M. C. A. This will not be the library's first war service, however. As soon as possible after the declaration of war a number of books on military service were purchased and lent to the men in the training camps; and the library trustees have placed two desirable rooms at the disposal of the Red Cross garment cutters.

the commanding general has issued a special order calling attention to the advantages of the camp library service and urging the men to make use of it. They have come to realize that the reading the men are doing is not merely to pass a leisure hour, but is in great part undertaken with a direct desire for improvement.

What the A. L. A. is trying to do is not only to furnish books, as well as the service necessary to make them available, but to see that private book owners who wish to help out by donating books, can get their books to the camps promptly and surely. It is only necessary for the donor to deliver his gift to the public library nearest at hand—the library will do the rest.

The library service in the larger camps is now well organized, although many more books are needed, and this need is growing greater as the service is extended overseas and to the smallest camps and naval stations here. Books are now being delivered whenever men are engaged in the war service of their country.

So the people are urged to give and give again, not only the books they do not want, but those they do, for no book is too good! And every book thus given makes available just so much more of the book fund for the purchase of textbooks and technical literature unobtainable by gift. In almost every home there are books of general literature—fiction, essays, poetry, history—which might be devoted to this ministry.

Why does Portland (Ore.) make a wider use of its public library than any other city in the Union? That it does is shown by statistics compiled by the public library at Washington, D. C. In a list composed of 35 of the principal cities of the United States arranged to show the average number of books drawn by the individual citizen, Portland stands at the head, each person using each year 5.34 books. Cleveland follows with a per capita circulation of 4.81. The average for all the cities listed is 2.06. That this large percentage of circulation is accomplished by the Portland library with a good degree of economy in operation is shown by the fact that in the tabulation of cities in this respect, Portland stands below the middle of the list.

CHARGES ON FRENCH RAILWAY SYSTEMS

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—A new bill is now contemplated with regard to the charges on the French railway systems. The whole question is explained in some persuasive detail in a circular which has been distributed in the Chamber with reference to this bill. The Government recalls that at the outset it had considered this subject jointly with the companies of the East, the Midi, the P. L. M., and the P. O., after which an increase in the tariffs of 15 per cent was applied and was to continue only until the traffic on those systems became normal again.

But owing to the prolongation of hostilities and the increasing deficit in the various systems the period during which the increased charges were to remain in force has necessarily to be extended, and in these circumstances the Government preferred to adopt a waiting policy, and continue the increase for the duration of the war and six years following the cessation of hostilities, so as not to disturb the relations of the State and the companies until a certain time, after the war, when the whole régime of the railroad systems would call for a general consideration and overhauling.

The fiction authors were Beach, Doyle, Grey, Lincoln, Vance and Wells. A man studying for appointment in the non-commissioned school wanted an engineer's manual; a lieutenant in the intelligence department a German grammar (although he knew German, his men did not know the German script which they must know to intercept German post cards); a medic man walked a mile and a half from the base hospital to get a book on experimental chemistry; a man had hunted since September in the Y. M. C. A. huts for Goethe's "Poems" and "was mighty happy to find them."

Poetry is popular at Camp Devens, especially that of Kipling, Masefield and Service. Books about the war are in demand and books relating to war work done by the individual. Engineers preparing for examinations need physics, chemistry, mathematics, American history, civics, masonry, construction, etc. A young man, who had just received a telegram from his congressman that he would be admitted to Annapolis if he could pass a certain examination, rushed to the library for the books he needed, and found them. There have been requests for books on portrait painting, pen drawing and sketching. Shorthand books are much in demand. Calls for books on commercial letter-forms come from Americans, never having learned how to write letters, and from foreigners trying to learn English. The percentage of non-fiction called for is less than at the average public library; but gifts of new fiction would be much appreciated. Books in foreign languages lent by the State Commission are eagerly read by foreigners. One Pole said that as he could carry so little he had left his books with his friends; but he carried with him to the front Plato's "Republic" in Greek; Shakespeare's "Sonnets" in English; and Goethe's "Poems" in German. The library building will be a distributing center, sending deposits of books to the huts maintained within the camp and to the Hostess House and the hospital.

Evidence of the keen desire for books on the part of the men in the camps and cantonments is accumulating daily at the headquarters of the A. I. A. War Service. Letters come in from every camp containing expressions of appreciation for the work that is being done; and this appreciation is not voiced by the men only. Older army officers, who were at first inclined to think that the men would not find time for reading have changed their minds and are cordially supporting the work. In some of the camps

THE ROMANCE OF THE BOOK

IX—Beginnings of Modern Book-making—Didot and Bodoni

This is the ninth of a series of articles dealing with this subject; others have appeared in The Christian Science Monitor on Dec. 26, Jan. 16, Jan. 23, Jan. 30, Feb. 6, Feb. 13, Feb. 20 and Feb. 27.

With the exception of the volumes produced by the Elzevirs in Holland and by John Baskerville in England, the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Centuries showed a deplorable decline in the art of printing. Here again, we see in the printed volumes a faithful index of the conditions of the times themselves, for these two centuries



Firmin Didot of France
A collaborator with Bodoni

were filled with surprises material and political as well as typographical.

Old-time standards were cast aside, and the printers, broken away from their anchorage, drifted hopelessly in the sea of experiment. The ruled title, which at its best, was skillfully handled in the Sixteenth Century, became an exhibit of gapped angles and general irregularity, copper-plate types were too expensive, and woodcuts were abandoned because of the tendency of designers to overload their blocks with complicated shading, which made presswork slow and difficult. Printers still felt their titles to be inadequate without a device or border, and to meet this desire, type-founders created ornaments, then designated as "flowers," which could be combined to meet the requirements of any page. When a growing dislike for the use of borders became apparent, initials and erratic forms of composition upon the title page and various other expedients were employed to meet the popular taste. Black-letter, "sans-cerif," flourishes, ornamental script types, each served its time; but eventually the pendulum ceased to swing, settling firmly upon the Roman faces. The simple, open-capital letters of Aldus, and the tasteful titles of Robert Etienne did not appeal, but type and device must cover the full page. Typefounders had become a separate trade, publishing and printing had been divorced, and cheaper type, designed and made by incompetent punch cutters, flooded the market. Publishers limited the printer as to expense in producing the various volumes, and all combined to deteriorate the form of the title page and of the text as well. Each title must contain one line of very large or very bold type. The page must be covered with device or

with a long-drawn-out title—and that was enough.

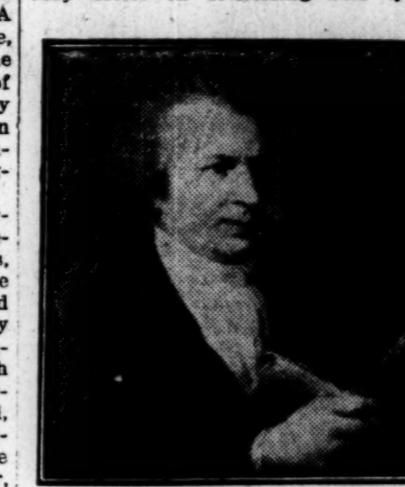
Toward the end of the Eighteenth Century the tide again turned toward greater modesty in composition. The cutting of the Caslon fonts marked an advance in type designing, but this style poorly handled resulted in weak and inadequate examples which lasted well into the Nineteenth Century. A general improvement is noticeable, however, with the introduction of the lighter and more condensed faces of type which were made fashionable by Pierre Didot in France and Bodoni in Italy, who may be credited with introducing the modern school of typography.

These two men, although of different nationality, collaborated in the designing of their principal type faces, taking as a basis that books are made to read, and that their design should make books more readable than any which had preceded them. The popularity of the modern face was such that for a time the Caslon and Baskerville faces were entirely discarded, and, in fact, many of the type founders, considering that the old-style faces had gone entirely out of favor, destroyed their matrices, only to find it necessary again to cut them when the revival of the old-style faces occurred about 1844, through the combination of William Pickering as publisher and the Whittinghams as printers.

Pierre and Firmin Didot, who in 1801 brought back to France her typographical pre-eminence through the production of their famous Racine, belonged to the third generation of printers in France, and added the final luster to the reputation of a great family. To them the world of printing owes a vast debt for advancement made by them in engraving, type-founding, stereotyping and printing.

The Racine consists of three large quarto volumes of nearly 500 pages each, and was pronounced by the French jury to be "The most perfect typographical production of any country or of any age." The volume con-

tinued to bring greater reputation to the French printer than to his Italian collaborator, yet, curiously enough, this type, jointly designed and now one of the most popular in use in this country, is known by Bodoni's name rather than Didot's. William Morris and his disciples were very bitter in criticizing this type.



Giambattista Bodoni of Italy
One of the fathers of modern printing

Morris says, "The sweltering hideousness of the Bodoni letter, the most illegible type that was ever cut, with its preposterous thick and thins, has been mostly relegated to works which do not profess anything but the baldest utilitarianism." Time, however, has proved that the Bodoni type possesses much more legibility than the Morris types, and it has proved eminently utilitarian. —S. T.

SALE OF PART OF HAWARDEN ESTATE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—An announce-

ment has appeared in the papers of

the sale of a considerable portion of

the Hawarden Castle estate owing to

the conditions produced by recent

legislation, and particularly by the

finance acts of 1910 and 1914. A

circular letter has been sent to the

tenants by Mr. Henry Neville Glad-

stone, announcing the intention of

Capt. Albert C. Gladstone, the

tenant for life of the estate. The es-

sential fact, Mr. Gladstone states in his

letter, is that the State under recent

Acts of Parliament has imposed a sys-

tem of valuations and rates of duties

on agricultural properties which has

made it impossible to continue the

management of estates otherwise than

on an economic basis. Having re-

viewed the entire situation caused by

war, and even more by pre-war taxation, Mr. Gladstone says that both his

nephew, Capt. Albert Gladstone, and

himself are anxious to preserve, as

far as possible, the historic associa-

tions of the castle and the traditions

of his Glynn and Gladstone connec-

tion, but that this can only be effected

by a sale of land.

"It is a hard matter, and to me at least brings nothing but regret and disappointment," he adds. The im-

mense care and attention and per-

sonal sacrifice made by W. H. Glad-

stone to place the Hawarden estate

once more on a good basis following

on the financial loss incurred by his

death.

It didot surpassed his Italian com-

petitor principally in his restraint,

which adds materially to the elegance

of his work, Bodoni frequently being

tempted to use needless decoration,

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A characteristic Bodoni page

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BUSINESS, FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS

STOCK MARKET
GAINS SLIGHTLY

Speculative interest appears at rather low point, although prices make advances as a rule—Boston list steady

Early New York stock market dealings today were on a light scale, and prices did not move far as a rule, but they were generally slightly higher than yesterday afternoon's closing figures. Studebaker, Crucible Steel, American Woolen and Baldwin were some issues to gain more than the average.

The Boston stock list as a whole was steady, although New England Telephone and United Fruit were quoted half a point lower each on their opening sales today.

The New York market was inclined to grow stronger late in the first half hour.

The market did not develop any particular feature during the remainder of the forenoon. Trading was very quiet and price changes were small. Net gains were recorded at midday by U. S. Steel, Republic Steel, Union Pacific, Mexican Petroleum, Allis-Chalmers, American Car & Foundry, Crucible and American Locomotive. General Motors was up ½ at the opening at 12:55. After moving up to 126 it dropped 2 points before midday. St. Paul was strong.

American Telephone opened up ½ in Boston at 105. After receding to 104% it advanced more than a point. New England Telephone opened off ½ at 93. It declined to 92½ and then advanced a point. Swift moved up a point to 130½ and receded a good fraction.

Price movements in the early afternoon were without significance. The tone was steady and business quiet at the beginning of the last hour.

NOVA SCOTIA STEEL
COMPANY EARNINGS

MONTREAL, Que.—Nova Scotia Steel & Coal Company, and subsidiary for the year ended Dec. 31, 1917, show net profits of \$1,340,477, after deducting depreciation and interest charges compared with \$2,104,478 in 1916, when results were reported separately. Preferred dividends paid in 1917 were \$80,000 and common dividends \$562,500 leaving balance of \$697,977 for year which added to previous surplus made total surplus \$4,230,092. From total surplus a stock dividend of \$2,500,000 was paid, leaving \$1,730,092 profit and loss surplus as of Dec. 31, 1917.

RAILWAY EARNINGS

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO LINES

January— 1918 1917
Oper revenue \$3,562,340 *\$658,490
Net revenue 109,455 1,278,646
Oper deficit 80,544 1,334,146
Gross income 233,506 1,151,249
Deficit 594,370 1,174,916

ILLINOIS CENTRAL

January— 1918 1917
Tl revenues \$6,333,778 \$6,794,385
Deficit 476,926 11,656,623

YAZOO & MISSISSIPPI VALLEY

January— 1918 1917
Tl revenues \$1,202,501 \$1,425,768
Net revenue 260,870 408,654

HOCKING VALLEY

January— 1918 1917
Oper revenue \$623,115 \$690,716
Deficit after expenses: Taxes, etc. 159,473 124,541
Int rents 114,783 112,117
Deficit 274,366 132,424

*Decrease. †Net.

ST. MARY'S MINERAL LAND

BOSTON, Mass.—The St. Mary's Mineral Land report for 1917 shows receipts of \$339,137 and expenditures of \$283,881. The latter item includes \$155,000 invested in Liberty Loan bonds. Besides \$5,255 cash on hand the company has \$29,131 bills receivable.

RAILROADS OFFER LAND

CHICAGO, Ill.—The Union Pacific, Burlington and Chicago & Northwestern roads are again offering their rights of way for use in raising farm products.

NEW YORK METAL MARKET

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Metal exchange prices are: Lead, spot, 7.50¢/7.75¢; March 7.45¢/7.60¢; April 7.75¢/7.75¢; Speier, East St. Louis, spot, March 7.70 offered; April-May 7.70 offered.

WEATHER

Official predictions by the United States Weather Bureau

BOSTON AND VICINITY

Rain or snow tonight; Thursday fair with falling temperature; brisk west to northwest winds.

For Southern New England: Snow or rain tonight; colder on the mainland; Thursday colder and generally fair.

For Northern New England: Snow to night followed by generally fair weather; Thursday colder.

TEMPERATURES TODAY

8 a.m. 42° 10 a.m. 45°

12 noon 48°

IN OTHER CITIES

8 a.m. 44°

Albany 44° New Orleans 66

Buffalo 30° New York 66

Chicago 50° Philadelphia 44

Denver 58° Pittsburgh 62

Cincinnati 22° Portland, Me. 34

Montgomery, Ala. 58 San Francisco 38

Jacksonville 26 St. Louis 38

Kansas City 26 Nantucket 50

Washington 54 Washington 50

ALMANAC FOR TODAY

Sun rises 6:17 High water.

Mon sets 5:40 (5:30) a.m. 5:36 p.m.

Length of day 11:28 Moon rises 1:24 p.m.

Sup Steel 35 36 36 36

Light vehicle lamps at 6:10 P. M.

Tenn Cap 16% 16% 16% 16%

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—Following are the transactions on the New York stock exchange giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

	Last	Open	High	Low
Alaska Gold	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2	134 1/2
Alaska Ju.	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2
Allis-Chal.	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
Allis-Chalpf.	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2
Am B Sugar	80	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2
Am Can.	40	40	40	40
Am Car Fy.	16 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
Am H & L	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
Am H & L pf.	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2
Am Int Corp.	55	55	55	55
Am Linseed	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
Am Loco	65 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2
Am Shipbd.	99	99	99	99
Am Smelt'g.	81 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2
Am Steel Fy.	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2
Am Sugar	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Am Tel & Tel.	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
Am Woolen	56	56	56	56
Am Wool pf.	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2
Am Writ pf.	16 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
Anaconda	63	63	63	63
Atchison	84 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2
Atchison pf.	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
At Coast Li.	91	91	91	91
At Gulfctf.	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2
At Gulfpf.	62	62	62	62
Balt Loco	78 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2
Balt & Ohio	53	53	53	53
Batopilas	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
BethSteel	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2
BethSteelpf.	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
Brook R T	40	40	40	40
Butte & Sup.	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
Cal Pac Cor.	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2	59 1/2
Cal Petrol.	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
Can Pacific	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
Ct Leather	71	71 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2
Central Fdy.	26	26	26	26
Cert Fdy pf.	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2
Cerf De Pas	29 1/2	30	29 1/2	29 1/2
Chan Motor	88	88	88	88
Ches & Ohio	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2	55 1/2
CM & St Paul	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2
Chri16pfw1	55 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2
Chri17pfw1	66 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2
Chri18pfw1	55 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2
Chile	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
Chilean	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
Chileanpf	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
Chileans	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
Chileanspf	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
Chileanspfw1	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
Chileanspfw2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
Chileanspfw3	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
Chileanspfw4	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
Chileanspfw5	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
Chileanspfw6	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
Chileanspfw7	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
Chileanspfw8	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
Chileanspfw9	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
Chileanspfw10	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
Chileanspfw11	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
Chileanspfw12	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
Chileanspfw13	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
Chileanspfw14	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
Chileanspfw15	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
Chileanspfw16	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
Chileanspfw17	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
Chileanspfw18	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
Chileanspfw19	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
Chileanspfw20	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
Chileanspfw21	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
Chileanspfw22	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
Chileanspfw23	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	

NEWS OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE

WOOLEN COMPANY EARNINGS HUGE

American Concern's Net Profits for 1917 Leave Balance for Common Before Depreciation of \$64 a Share; \$27 in 1916

BOSTON, Mass.—The American Woolen Company issues its nineteenth annual report, the second of the Massachusetts corporations showing earnings almost sensational in size. The net profits for 1917 were \$15,864,985, leaving a balance for the common stock, before depreciation, of \$12,864,985, equivalent to \$64 a share, as compared with slightly more than \$27 in 1916.

On a stricter accounting basis, American Woolen shows, after all charge-offs, aggregating \$8,820,829 comprising \$3,320,829 for depreciation, \$2,500,000 for insurance and pension funds, and \$3,000,000 for taxes, a final balance of \$4,004,155, equivalent to \$20.22 a share on the \$20,000,000 common stock.

Figures of operations for the year ended Dec. 31, compare:

INCOME ACCOUNT

	1917	1916
Net profits	\$15,864,985	\$5,210,761
Dives on pfd stock	2,800,000	2,800,000
Dives on com stock	1,000,000	1,000,000
Depreciation	1,781,829	2,316,942
Balance	10,043,155	2,062,818
Res for depreciation	1,539,000	...
Res for ins fund	1,250,000	...
Res for pens fund	1,250,000	...
Res for pension fund	2,000,000	...
Sur for year 1917	3,044,155	...
Previous surplus	11,368,939	9,305,121
Total surplus	14,413,095	11,368,939

The balance sheet as of Dec. 31 compares:

Assets:		
Cash	\$8,715,725	\$1,512,856
Bills and acc'ts rec'd	24,400,399	20,263,056
Bank mat m'dt & sup	42,829,334	23,535,781
Plants	40,971,855	43,851,284
Sur wool carried un- der sterl & fed re- quire, per contra	1,100,000	...
Investments	3,316,883	999,390
U S Liberty bonds	\$3,074,999	...
Unpaid instal. 535,800	2,539,199	...
Total	123,907,202	91,292,279

Liabilities:

Bank loans	19,181,456	12,548,350
Acceptances disc.	2,610,000	...
Vouchers & acc'ts	2,527,723	5,441,656
Adv pay U S contr	15,400,000	...
Total stock	20,000,000	20,000,000
Pfd stock	40,000,000	...
Accrued div on pfd & common	833,333	833,333
Sterl & federal cred per contra	1,100,000	...
Res for deprec	1,539,000	...
Res for insur fund	1,250,000	...
Res for pension fund	1,250,000	...
Res for taxes	3,000,000	...
Surplus	14,413,095	11,368,939
Total	123,907,202	91,292,279

President William M. Wood says in part:

The year 1917 has been one of unparalleled business activity. Starting the year, as we did, with an amount of unfilled orders on our books never before approached in the company's history, and with every prospect of an unprecedented civilian business, the additional heavy demands by the Federal Government, pursuant to the entrance of the United States into the world war, far outstripped our ability to meet all requirements. Within a few months after the declaration of war, over 50 per cent of the company's machinery was absorbed in the manufacture of the various fabrics required by our army and navy, and your company has since secured additional government contracts, insuring the employment of approximately that same proportion of its machinery well into the year 1918. Since the first of March, 1917, total contracts received from the United States Government amount to over \$100,000,000. These extraordinarily large orders seriously interfered with civilian trade, causing a heavy curtailment of deliveries to our customers, and resulting in a constant inquiry for goods which we could not make, although looms not adaptable to government work have been devoted to civilian requirements. To facilitate the execution of these government contracts and to provide against possible delay in delivery, the Government made your company cash advances amounting to \$16,400,000, against which some deliveries of goods were made.

The increase in indebtedness, as shown in the treasurer's report, is occasioned mainly by the very large volume of government business in addition to the regular business of the company, and by the increased cost of raw materials and supplies. At the beginning of the year 1917 unfilled orders on the books amounted to \$40,550,000 while the close of business, Dec. 31, showed \$80,732,000 of unfilled orders, for which practically all wool requirements have been anticipated by securing advance supplies.

Prices on wool throughout the year 1917 showed an almost continuous appreciation. From January to April the average increase in price approximated 10 per cent to 15 per cent. From April, prices on wool advanced rapidly, showing by July 1 an average increase of about 50 per cent over the prices prevailing in January. This very marked increase was undoubtedly due to purchases by manufacturers for government war orders in addition to the already heavy civilian requirements.

On July 30 the Government began purchasing wool for its own account, and this reservoir of raw material, bought at fixed prices, had the effect of stabilizing the wool market, the margin of advance from that time to the close of the year being far less pronounced. The market was still further held in check by the arrival of 45,000 bales of Australian wool for civilian purposes, the first wool from this source to reach this country in nearly two years, and by the expecta-

tions of still another receipt of 200,000 bales of Australian wool for the account of the United States Government, to be shipped here in the near future.

INTEREST RATE IS INCREASED

VANCOUVER, B. C.—Farmers borrowing from the Land Settlement Board who hitherto had to pay 6 1/4 per cent interest will now have to pay 7 1/2 per cent, the increase to be effective as from Sept. 15 last. On loans approved by the board prior to that date the former rate of 6 1/4 per cent will prevail. The increase is said to be due to the general higher interest rate prevailing.

REAL ESTATE

The four-story and basement brick house and lot of land containing 1329 square feet at 42 Leverett Street, West End, assessed on a valuation of \$9500, the land value being \$5300, has been bought by John B. Orr et al. from Teresa V. Jeffers et al.

Title to the three-story and basement swell front brick house at 1776 Washington Street, South End, changed hands today. There are 2003 square feet of land, valued at \$7000, included in the assessment of \$10,000. Michele Fogge was the grantor and Frank A. Anastasia is the buyer.

Cyrus C. Trevett has purchased the three-story and basement swell front brick house, owned by George S. Parker and wife, at 120 Appleton Street, together with 1387 square feet of land, all assessed on \$6500. Of this amount \$3400 is land value.

The American Can Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 13 1/4 per cent on the preferred stock, payable April 2 to stock of record March 15.

The American Telephone & Telegraph Company has declared a regular quarterly dividend of \$2 a share, payable April 15 to stock of record March 15.

The Utilities Securities Corporation has declared a regular quarterly dividend of 13 1/4 per cent on the preferred stock, payable March 27 to stock of record March 16.

The American Woolen Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 13 1/4 per cent on the common stock, payable April 15 to stock of record March 16.

The Buffalo General Electric Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 13 1/4 per cent on the common stock, payable April 15 to stock of record March 16.

The Central States Electric Corporation has declared a regular quarterly dividend of 13 1/4 per cent on the preferred stock, payable April 1 to stock of record March 9.

The Kelly-Springfield Tire Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$1.50 a share on its preferred stock, payable April 1 on stock of record March 16.

The American Smelters Company has declared the usual quarterly dividend of 13 1/4 per cent on the preferred stock, payable April 1 on stock of record March 16.

The Lehigh Valley Railroad Company has declared a regular quarterly dividend of 2 1/2 per cent each on the common and preferred stocks, payable April 1 to stock of record March 16.

The Bingham Miner Company has declared a dividend of 50 cents a share, payable April 1 to holders of record March 20. The previous dividend was the same amount and was paid Jan. 1.

The Dominion Textile Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 13 1/4 per cent on the preferred and common stocks. The common dividend is payable April 1 on stock of record March 15, and the preferred is payable April 15 on stock of record March 30.

The Twin City Rapid Transit Company has declared a quarterly dividend of 1 per cent on the common stock and the regular quarterly dividend of 13 1/4 per cent on the preferred, both payable April 1 to stock of record March 15. The common stock has been on a 6 per cent per annum basis since 1910.

The Nova Scotia Steel Company & Coal Company has declared a quarterly dividend of 13 1/4 per cent on the common stock and the regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent on the preferred stock, both payable April 15 on stock of record March 30. Three months ago a quarterly dividend of 2 1/2 per cent was declared on the common stock.

The Yukon Gold Company has declared a regular quarterly dividend of 2 1/2 a share on its stock. Three months ago 7 1/2 a share was disbursed. The dividend is payable March 30. A regular quarterly dividend of \$1 a share has been declared on the stock of the Yukon-Alaska Trust, payable March 30. Three months ago \$1 a share was paid.

Jacob F. Brown (Brown & Adams, Boston) and Frederick S. Clark, Bil-

LONDON MONEY SUPPLY AMPLE

Position in Funds Becomes Somewhat Less Easy Later, However—Income Tax Collections Are on a Big Scale

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—At the commencement of the week ending Saturday, Feb. 9, money was in fairly plentiful supply, but as the week progressed the position was less comfortable. Income tax collections were again heavy and it is thought that a considerable amount in the shape of foreign balances has been taken off the market and put in the Bank of England for the purpose of obtaining the special deposit rate. The discount market has been quiet.

There has been some discussion as to the position of some of the subscribers to the old 3 1/4 per cent War Loan to whom the Bank of England

had advanced on the basis of a 1 per cent below bank rate interest for a period of three years. That three-year period expires on March 1, and at present the market value is nearly 10 points lower than when the arrangement was made three years ago and some people also feel that an extension should be granted on the ground that it was never expected that the war would last as long as it has. The more general feeling, however, seems to be that owing to the fact that many holders will have converted into the 4 1/2 per cent issue and that as far as the amount is concerned it would be better to liquidate and close the position entirely.

According to the weekly statement of the Bank of England the market has benefited during the seven days ending Feb. 6, for "public deposits" are £2,906,000 higher and government securities are also up £1,014,000, while other securities advanced just over five millions. The gold stock shows little alteration and the note circulation has expanded £232,471.

The revenue and expenditure statements of the exchequer show the receipts for the week ending Feb. 2 as again on an unprecedentedly large scale. No less than £23,815,000 was received for the period covered by the statements, and £16,007,000 of it was from income tax collections. Expenditure was also large and amounted to £531,316,000. The deficit was provided by net borrowings, with the exception of £1,322,000 which was taken from the cash balances. The sale of national war bonds was again substantial at £23,292,000, and war saving certificates brought in another £1,500,000, while there was a net amount of other debt created of £1,471,000. The amount of outstanding treasury bills was reduced by £1,334,000, but £15,000,000 of fresh ways and means advances were created.

The silver quotation has again receded during the past week and is 1/4 lower. There appears to be less confidence in the present level being maintained and generally more metal seems in sight than was anticipated a few weeks back.

On the royal exchange a feature has been the further rise in the Italian

rate to over 41.00, despite some talk that steps were afoot to remedy the situation. The Paris quotation has also moved in London's favor, but of course to a lesser degree. The Russian rouble has further depreciated, though the movement is almost entirely a nominal one. There seems every likelihood that the position will be adjusted by a meeting of bankers in London, and the subsequent transmission to the State Bank in Petrograd of all incomplete contracts in roubles for reconciliation there.

The stock exchange has remained quiet with a cheerful tone underlying the general position. There has been a small "flurry" of speculation in some industrial shares which have been keenly sought after, and bank shares, on the announcement of the fusion of the London County and Westminster and Parrs, have also shown activity. The mining share department has been dull, but there has been a better tone to the rubber share section.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GLOUCESTER, Mass.—Gill netters landed 25,000 pounds of fresh fish here today. The only other arrival was the Marcella with 5000 pounds of flounders.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Two trips of tiefish were brought here today, the schooners Mabel Bryson having 21,000 pounds and Resulka, 5000, selling ex

cessional at 8 1/2 cents a pound.

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PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

John H. Densmore, who will head the permanent bureau of the Department of Labor that will henceforth have charge of the federal employment service, was formerly solicitor of that department; but in January last was shifted to take charge of the mobilization of labor which the Government then saw was imperative, if civilian's contributions to the war were to meet the rightful claims of the military arm on the manhood supply of the country. Mr. Densmore is a native of Iowa, who, after a public school education and training for the law, took up electrical work, and for some years was employed by corporations in the Mid-West. Later he became interested in problems of mining, viewed from the owners' standpoint, and served on the staff of their trade journal for a while. From Indianapolis he moved to Montana, studied and practiced law, became a judge, and shared positively in local politics and civic reform. He joined the Department of Labor in 1913, and since that time has been increasing his technical knowledge of the problems involved in the modern industrial situation.

Robert Scott Lovett, selected by Mr. McAdoo to be the head of the division of betterments and additions in the Department of Railway Administration, has been a member of the War Industries Board since that body was created by the President. Before the opening of the war Judge Lovett, as he was commonly called, was chairman of the executive board of the Union Pacific railroad, and was conceded to be one of the ablest railway administrators and corporation financiers in the country. In his new post he will supervise the terminal expansions of the roads, decide upon necessary improvement of equipment, and arbitrarily decree what claims shall go unanswered until after the war. Working in harmony with the division of finance, headed by John Skelton Williams, Mr. Lovett will be one of the most powerful men of the cabinet of administrators that Mr. McAdoo is gathering about him. Mr. Lovett has cut loose from all official relation to corporations engaged in transportation, so as to be free to act impartially in dealing with problems as they arise. Like many of the men now prominent in public life Mr. Lovett is Texan born and bred, for whom the city of Houston was a home and training place until he began to be a national figure and came to be the right-hand man and legal adviser of the famous E. H. Harriman. Mr. Lovett entered on a career as legal adviser for railways in 1884, his client being one of the smaller Texan lines; and he steadily rose in this calling until he was counsel for all the Southern Pacific lines in Texas. Then Mr. Harriman discovered his worth and ability, made him counsel for the Harriman system, which included both the Southern Pacific and the Union Pacific roads, a position he held for five years. From 1909 to 1913 Mr. Lovett was president of these roads as well as legal counsel for the system, while the policies that were to govern the properties following the regime of Mr. Harriman, were being defined anew, and largely by Mr. Lovett as the dominant official. It is as an expert railway administrator, used to dealing with very large units, that Mr. Lovett has been aiding Washington officials as a patriotic citizen; and now he has a chance to do on a national scale what he hitherto has done in the South and West.

Francis E. McGovern of Milwaukee, who, having been defeated in the conference held for the nomination of a loyalist Republican candidate for the governorship, announced his intention of running independently in that role, was Governor of Wisconsin for two terms, from 1911 to 1915. He was a candidate for the United States Senate in 1908 and again in 1914. With two Republican loyalists, one La Follette Republican, one Administration Democrat and one Socialist candidate in the running for the place in the Senate formerly filled by Paul O. Husting, Wisconsin voters face a difficult problem of choice, the difficulty varying with the intensity of their class, partisan and personal loyalties in contrast with their loyalty to the national interests. Mr. McGovern grew up on a farm near Elkhorn, Wis., and got his academic training at the State University at Madison. A lawyer by profession he served as assistant district-attorney in Milwaukee; then entered Republican politics, and in the course of time won the nomination as Governor and later the election.

George Higgins Moses, whose candidacy for the junior United States senatorship from New Hampshire is announced, has been long in the public affairs of the State, and especially prominent in the field of journalism, his control of the Concord Monitor and Statesman, since 1898, having given him influence and prominence. He has served on the State's Board of Forestry and as a member of the State Board of Education. From 1908 to 1912 he was Minister from the United States to the Greek nation and to Montenegro, and as such steered a straight way at a time when Greece was meeting the first open attacks of enemies that have since worked her much harm. Mr. Moses is a Dartmouth graduate, with decidedly literary aptitudes and ambitions.

Señor Felipe Rodes y Baldrich, to give the Catalonian deputy his full name, who was a member of the Spanish Government, which has just resigned, is one of the keenest politicians of the many who have come out of Barcelona in recent years. The spirit of Regionalism, meaning the desire for a Catalonia more or less independent from the rest of Spain, has been strong within him from the

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New Stucco House, 7 rooms, consists of large living room, with open fireplace, which occupies the whole front; dining room, parlor and kitchen on first floor; three sleeping rooms, den and sleeping porch on second floor. The living room and dining room open out on pleasant side of house. All modern improvements including gas range and hot water coil in kitchen with hot water heating system. This house was built by us at cost of \$1,000 per room, less of materials added, and prefers to sell rather than to rent. Will consider reasonable offer in cash or will take first mortgage. Write or call on GEORGE A. YOUNG, 90 Oxford St., Arlington, Mass., for appointment.

BY OTHER EDITORS

Soldiers on Trains

NEW ORLEANS TIMES-PICAYUNE—No curtailment of furloughs to soldiers in the camps and cantonments is contemplated by the War Department, notwithstanding the suggestions from amateur directors-general of the railroads of the country. Writing to Director-General of Railroads McAdoo, several persons called attention to the fact that large numbers of soldiers were seen on every train and that if these soldiers were kept off the trains it would go a long way toward solving the passenger traffic problem. Mr. McAdoo promptly replied that he had no intention of taking any step that would interfere in any way with the furlough privileges of men in uniform. He informed his correspondents that no soldier was given a furlough who had not rendered good and satisfactory service and that his presence on a train meant that he was a good soldier.

Where Does the City Come in?

KANSAS CITY STAR—Political trading seems to be going on briskly these days. The city is divided up and apportioned off between groups in the parties. One ward belongs to this faction and another to that. While the party interests are, of course, paramount, and while every group must take care of, would it be presuming too much to suggest the hope that the interests of Kansas City should come in for a trifling bit of attention? Oh, not for too much. Nobody would be so unreasonable as to suggest that. But for just enough so the city should not feel it had been altogether overlooked?

Minimum Wage for Women

VANCOUVER (B. C.) DAILY SUN—There are substantial arguments in favor of a minimum wage for women. Wherever it has been tried it has been shown to produce an increase of efficiency sufficient to compensate for the extra charge upon industry. But this is a fact which only emerges through experience. The employer sees first of all the additional expense to which he will be subjected in doing business. He has to be shown that eventually he will be no loser and may even be a gainer. The advocates of a minimum wage would do well to lay their chief stress upon the manual benefit to be derived. In Winnipeg there were negotiations on this question between the employers and organized labor. The opposition came mostly from factories where women are working at machinery requiring no great skill. A measure for a minimum wage for women will come before the British Columbia Legislature this session. An effort should be made here, as was made in Winnipeg, to reach an agreement. Better results may be secured by persuasion than by arousing antagonism. Organized labor should not begin by assuming that all employers are against the proposal. A surprising amount of support may perhaps be secured in unexpected quarters.

SIR WALTER RALEIGH
ON LAND SETTLEMENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—In a letter to The Morning Post, Sir Walter Raleigh, professor of English literature at the University of Oxford, emphasizes the importance of land settlement as a means of providing for large classes who have served in the war after peace has been declared.

The governments of the Oversea Dominions, who have vast tracts of habitable land at their disposal," Sir Walter writes, "have shown that they are awake to this great problem, and that they are anxious to cooperate in any well-considered scheme. The whole future of the Empire as a 'home for honest men' depends on successful land settlement. If Great Britain, which has a large and crowded population, does nothing to encourage and promote land settlement, it is at least possible that, in the years to come, the vacant spaces of the Empire may be filled by people whose traditions and principles have nothing in common with ours, and whose indifference or hostility to those ideals of freedom and justice for which we are fighting will impair the strength and unity of our great commonwealth.

"One clear lesson of the war is that it is dangerous for Great Britain to be dependent on distant countries for the greater part of the necessities. To provide against this danger, we must grow much more of our own food than we have grown in the past. To this

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Plenty of Small Rugs and Mats, \$5 to \$75.
LARGE SIZES \$100 to \$1500.

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and all requisites demanded by the office or in the home may be found at BARRY, REALE & CO., 100-110 Washington Street, Boston. Phone Richmond 1492

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EXCLUSIVELY FOR WOMEN

A few desirable rooms are now available in this attractive house which will appeal especially to self-supporting and professional women. Our facilities for personal comforts are complete, including telephone, etc.

Excellent dining rooms, kitchenette service with stove; individual food supplies. Free deposit boxes.

Protected, but affording ample opportunity for entertaining visitors. Ten reception rooms. BAKK BAY 7000

THE HELVETIA—709 Huntington Ave.

tiny rooms, \$1 day; \$3 to \$7 week; plenty heat; first class service; references required.

HOUSES TO LET

OFFICES WANTED

YOUNG COUPLE desires furnished apartment of 2 or 3 rooms in subd. accessible to Boston. Address J. 50 Monitor Office, Boston.

OFFICES TO LET

WAITING room and private office; nicely furnished. For mornings only. Apply afternoons, Rm. 907 Dexter Bldg., 453 Washington St., Boston.

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St. James Hat Shop

237 Huntington Avenue

Display of

SMART MILLINERY

LENA C. EARLE

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

COWEN'S WOMEN'S SHOP, 156 Mass. Ave., Boston—Waists, Kayser silk underwear, hose, gloves, kilimous, purses and ivy corsets.

end millions of acres of the land of the United Kingdom must be brought under cultivation. The park and the pleasure ground must make room for the farm and the garden.

"A great many of those men who left sedentary or indoor occupations to serve their country in the war will not desire, when the war is ended, to return to their old life. They have fallen in love with life in the open air and will be reluctant to return to the house or shop or factory.

What number of these there will be is not easy to estimate. Sir Richard Winfrey, Undersecretary to the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, thinks that there will not be fewer than 750,000.

"The land is there; the willing hands are there; there lacks nothing but the organization to make both available. Land in the United Kingdom must be acquired for settlement; there must be funds ready to make advances to settlers; cooperative methods and cheap transport must be introduced to help them to raise and market their produce; good agricultural training must be supplied by schools and colleges; there must be homesteads and community settlements in places where they are wanted; and a Minister of Lands must be appointed to carry these things into effect. The power to give reality to the scheme rests with the Government and the Houses of Parliament. But the founders of the British Empire Land Settlement League believe that something can be done to assist the Government in the preparation of a scheme. Facts and statistics can be collected; alternative plans can be examined and reported on; public sympathy and help can be bespoken; and the whole scheme can be made ready for the not very formidable legislative enactments which would be required to bring it to fruition.

"The league therefore asks all those who are in sympathy with its objects to join it, especially those who can assist by their knowledge and experience in solving the many problems involved. Our soldiers and sailors ask for no alms; what they have done for their country is beyond price; but it rests with us to see that they shall have freedom and opportunity to live the lives that they deserve."

SASKATCHEWAN APPOINTMENTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—The Federal Government has announced the appointment of four additional judges for the Province of Saskatchewan, these being Brigadier-General Embury, who is now overseas, and Messrs. H. V. McDonald, H. V. Bigelow and G. E. Taylor. The four new appointees are all leading members of the Saskatchewan bar.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

AN EFFICIENCY MAN

With experience as Salesman, Bookkeeper, Purchasing Agent, Office Manager, and assistant to President, and some experience as manager of large office, wants position as manager or assistant to Manager of a live business. Best reference. Address S. P. 1135 Story Building, Los Angeles, California.

WANTED—At once 2 comp. oper. (Protestant, one capable taking charge in owner's absence. Write or wire MISS MCKAY, Rice Hotel Hair-dressing Saloon, 112 Franklin St., Boston.

EXPERIENCED man for 2 children; must be Protestant by descent; good refs. Mrs. Roger Wolcott Jr., Blue Hill Ave., Rendeville, Mass.

WANTED—Protestant second maid, waitress; best references required. Apply MRS. WALTER B. FARMER, 75 Newall St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

DRESSMAKER—Woman wanted; experienced. Write or call MISS STORY, 205 West 51st Street, New York City.

HELP WANTED

MAN AND WIFE—To cook, wait at table

take entire charge of first floor and assist with other heavy work; country home in Far Rockaway, 40 miles from New York City; 2000 sq. ft. house; 40 acres land; good wages; own bath; electricity and steam heat; references. Address Box 121, Litchfield, Conn.

EXPERIENCED governess for two children, 5½ and 3 years. Must speak pure French. Give good references to Mrs. E. S. EISENBERG, 2 East 41st Street, New York City.

WANTED—At once 2 comp. oper. (Protestant, one capable taking charge in owner's absence. Write or wire MISS RUNNALL, Rice Hotel Hair-dressing Saloon, 112 Franklin St., Boston.

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WANTED—Day work or laundry work to do at home. Address E. P. Suite 1, 82 East Lexon St., Roxbury.

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PEOPLES IN THE NEWS

time when he first learned to read and write. He took the lead in a new Catalonian movement called the Nationalist, which was more advanced than ordinary Regionalism, desiring something approaching absolute independence. He was appointed secretary of the new association, and it was as a Catalonian Nationalist that some 10 years ago, he first came into prominence in the Cortes. He associated himself with every movement for reform, and outside the Cortes he was concerned with many efforts for the promotion of a new form of constitution. Thus in the great parliamentary assembly movement, which began in Barcelona last year, he was a leading figure. On Señor García Prieto forming a combination Government a little while since, he perceived the necessity of including the Catalonian element, the influence of Señor Cambó, the Regionalist leader being so strong, and Señor Rodes was brought into the Cabinet. Since then, his followers have had some doubt about him, and it is believed that he has largely arrived at the conclusion that Spain can find her best salvation through the medium of a monarchy. This, however, does not hinder him from believing as much as ever that the constitution stands in sore need of reform.

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PEOPLES IN THE NEWS

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS FROM MANY CITIES

PEORIA, ILL.

DEPARTMENT STORES

The Basis of Style

Expert Fitting Service

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The Model Store of the Middle West

as the Big White Store has rightly been termed

Is Ready in Every Section With Spring Needs

PEORIA BLOCK AND KUHL CO. ILLINOIS

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Sheet Music Orders Promptly Executed

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Is the poise of the figure. The secret is simple—proper corseting. Without this you will have some difficulty in being fitted pleasingly to your new spring gown.

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The Model Store of the Middle West

as the Big White Store has rightly been termed

Is Ready in Every Section With Spring Needs

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Time to be Choosing for Spring

Styles are settled for spring, and we have a wonderfully large, varied and authentic assortment which will appeal to discriminating women.

An inspection of the new spring suits, dresses, coats, millinery, shoes and other apparel will convince you.

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BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

AN APPRECIATION
OF WILLIAM PENN

"William Penn." By John W. Graham. Frederick A. Stokes Company, New York. \$2.50 net.

This appreciation of the founder of Pennsylvania by an English Quaker has the merit of being written by one who knows the religious terminology and the ideals of polity of the Friends. He also, to a greater extent than any predecessor, uses the voluminous output of Penn's pen; so that in a way the story is told by the man who is described. Moreover, a "living and stirring man" is limned, and not a mythical hero. Consequently there is frank consideration of limitations of personal character, mistakes of policy, and insistence on opinions which even orthodox Quakers dare not proclaim today, in the new world that an institutional religion, even of the simplest type, faces.

Coming at the present time, the biography is illuminating so far as it deals with the problems of colonial policy, proprietary title to virgin lands, and the status of British "pacifists" subjects toward a motherland at war. Likewise it is valuable for its information as to the practical results that came to pass when a Utopian settlement of colonists, fairly agreed as to race and religious and economic ideals, had to adjust itself to the necessities of political, commercial, and agricultural evolution, and do business with a population that had come to be diverse in its standards of race, religion and government. Thoughtful men who have long puzzled over the latter-day history of Pennsylvania with its Anglian, Scots-Irish, and German (not to mention Welsh, Irish and Slavic) race blends, will find in the book much to suggest why the commonwealth never has had a commanding place as a leader in the intellectual and ethical evolution of the nation. Strife within, exaggerated separations, clashings between sectarian and racial ideals, and a prolonged antagonism toward one of the fundamental duties of citizenship, namely willingness to bear arms, on the part of one of the strongest and wealthiest of the groups of original settlers and their descendants, account for the relative subordination of the State to some of its southern neighbors—say Virginia and South Carolina—and its northern rivals—say Massachusetts and New York—when the long view is taken of national history.

The career of Penn also is interesting because of the fusion he attempted to make operative and successful between the evangelist of a religious faith and the politician and ecclesiastical leader who must of necessity play the role of a skillful manipulator of men and forces within the State for whom and for which he could not have full respect. This dual role subjected him while he lived to the criticism of Friends of the stricter code of conduct; it by no means saved him from the personal indignities that go with criticism of established religion and formal union of church and state; and it led him into complications as an owner of property, as a colonial governor, and as a head of a large family that an exponent of religion and a preacher of democracy and simplicity of life should avoid.

But to admit this is not to justify any such indictment of the man for essential hypocrisy and deceit as Macaulay, the Whig and Anglican historian, brought against Penn, or to admit the charges made by some lesser American critics of the man. Like most idealists and builders of Utopias Penn had the defects of his qualities when it came to administration and meeting the actual conditions of society; and his selection of ideas and ideals which he would champion and suffer for was usually far more wise than his choice of co-laborers in the crusade.

He always will figure largely in the history of the fight for liberty of conscience made by Europeans arrayed against the tyrannies of a state church. In the days when neither the halls of Parliament nor the daily press could be used as now for ample discussion of minority views he was a major exponent of the great art of pamphleteering. His "Frame of Government" for Pennsylvania, his "The Peace of Europe," and "Fruits of Solitude" are documents dealing with the fundamentals of state and personal conduct in "the grand manner," and are classics that will never cease to be read. In many respects he was far ahead of his time as a sage and political philosopher. He was the personification of industry and toil and subordination of self to the extension of beliefs that for him were the truth.

AMERICAN NOTES

BOSTON, Mass.—New Mexico is to have a champion and delineator in George Wharton James, whose other books on the Southwest have established a reputation for him.

A low-priced edition of Archibald Henderson's appreciation of G. Bernard Shaw will doubtless bring the "study" to the notice of many who otherwise would not see it in these war times.

Andreas Latsko's "Men in War," a voice from the ranks of the Austrian army, is to have New York publication.

The literary editor of the New Republic, Francis Hackett, is bringing forth "Horizons," a book of criticism.

The latest volume on Mexico by Mrs. Alec-Tweedie, "Mexico: From Diaz to the Kaiser," indicates abiding admiration for Diaz and his constructive work for the southern republic.

Booth Tarkington has found an ap- praiser in Robert Cortes Holliday,



Frontispiece from painting owned by Historical Society of Pennsylvania in "William Penn," by John W. Graham, Frederick A. Stokes Company, publishers

William Penn

whose life of the Indiana author is also valuable because of its disclosures as to conditions in a state some of the earlier phases of whose social evolution were described by Edward Eggleston and James Whitcomb Riley.

Lieut. Coningsby Dawson, author of "Carry On," has been commissioned by the British Foreign Office to write the story of the American expeditionary force's advent in France and its first experiences there. It will take book form under the title "Out to Win."

Lewis Einstein, who was special agent of the American Embassy in Constantinople during the first year of the war, kept a record of that which he saw and heard; and its publication sheds light on the tangled situation.

William Roscoe Thayer's latest book, "The Collapse of the Superman," has for its thesis the inferiority of the German "Kultur" as a factor making for initiative and invention, and the inferiority of the German army when facing anything like a great force of French or British soldiers.

The committee on patriotism of the National Safety League is preparing for use of its orators and propagandists, and also for the public, a handbook of patriotic education, reference to which is to be called "America at War." Albert Bushnell Hart of the department of history, Harvard University, edits the book.

A monument to Sidney Lanier in the form of a new building for Lucy Cobb Institute, to be known as the "Sidney Lanier Music and Art Hall," will be erected at Athens, Ga. A movement to this end, suggested on the seventy-seventh anniversary of his birth, Feb. 3, has now been perfected.

THE HEART OF THE PURITAN REVEALED

"The Heart of the Puritan." Selections from letters and journals. Edited by Elizabeth Dering Hanscomb, Ph.D. New York: The Macmillan Company. \$1.50.

When Miss Elizabeth Hanscomb published her last volume, "The Friendly Craft," a collection of American letters written by various people, at various times, from the colonial period to yesterday, some one said that it was a favor to the public "to bring together in just this informal way" letters which were such a delightful commentary on the two centuries of national history. Miss Hanscomb has now produced another such collection, "The Heart of the Puritan," compiled from letters and excerpts from journals written by the settlers of Massachusetts Bay and Plymouth Colony and their contemporaries and immediate descendants, some of whom wandered as far afield as the Connecticut Valley, or established themselves on the shores of Long Island Sound.

These letters were all written by the Puritans for the Puritans, and because the editor has selected, and offered with no comment, other than a short "Prefatio," those that record the simple, daily affairs of the people, a group of typically sober and silent men and women are made to tell their own story, and the story of their fellows, of their everyday ambitions, and hopes and convictions, as well as something of their achievements. The book is divided into chapters with explanatory titles such as "Of Education," "Of Travel," "Of Holidays," and so on, and Miss Hanscomb has made it the more usable by toppling the pages with discriminating and amusing headlines. There is something alluring, for instance, about the subtitles "For John and

Ann," "The Maid Who Sat Still," "Fowl for a Week," and "Just Nothing at All"—something unexpectedly reassuring to the reader, which accosts him, as it were, with the promise, "Here is diversion for you!"

Miss Hanscomb says that she has purposely avoided reference to momentous happenings, and that she has involved her Puritans, as little as possible, "in theological and ecclesiastical controversy." This is but another evidence of the unerring good judgment which is manifest in all her work.

THE DRAMA OF MODERN SPAIN

"Masterpieces of Modern Spanish Drama." Edited with a preface by Barrett H. Clark. New York: Duffield & Co. \$2.00 net.

The title of this volume leads to great expectations. A selection from the works of the greatest modern dramatists of Spain, why, after all, should it not yield a clue to the mystery which surrounds those strange and wonderful people that have their being in the canvases of El Greco, Goya, and Zuloaga, whose very poses seem steeped in the subtle rhythms of a folksong that inspired Bizet and Chabrier and Debussy and Ravel? Why—it is possible—should these modern Spanish writers not uphold the traditions of Cervantes, of Calderon and Lope de Vega?

Except for "Daniela," a drama by Angel Guimara, no attempt at local color is made by these modern Spanish playwrights. Essentially Spanish characteristics are not to be found in the personages of either "The Great Galeoto" or "The Duchess of San Quintin," plays admirably constructed, that might have come from the pens of Pifero and Jones, though not from Pifero and Jones at their best.

The plot of "The Great Galeoto" by Jose Echegaray is a modified version of Othello, and needless to say, the comparison with the great and sound genius of Shakespeare puts it to a severe strain. In this instance the evil influence of Iago is wrought by a slanderous society in general. The pessimism of the denouement happily fails to convince.

Benito Pérez-Galdós, who has attained considerable fame as a novelist, is represented by a sparkling comedy, "The Duchess of San Quintin." Throughout this play there is scintillating dialogue, much able delineation of character, and the most is made of many excellent situations. The wounding, by the impetuous but idealistic young man, of the pretty duchess "in reduced circumstances" is carried on in veiled and charming allusions while she kneads the paste for the cookies. It is one of the many scenes in this play that should adapt itself capitally to effective treatment on the stage.

So far the men and women of these Spanish plays might have belonged to fashionably society of any country, the world over. But in "Daniela," by Angel Guimara, a picture of Catalonian peasant folk is brushed with broad and powerful strokes. There are scenes of great dramatic intensity, emphasized by a fine sobriety and restraint in the dialogue and by deftly contrived contrasts, such as in the second act, where the real and rising emotion of the two chief characters is strikingly set off by the laughter and flippancy of the others, who imagine it all to be a jest. Such a drama, though in plot it recalls the excessive and often falsely sentimental period of "Camille," that masterpiece of its kind, writes a worth-while page in the literature of a country.

BACKGROUNDS OF THE WAR

"Historical Backgrounds of the Great War," by Frank J. Adkins, R. M. McBride & Co., New York City. \$1.25 net.

Events since the writing and publication of this book have made some of its assertions and prophecies seem strange; and there is an occasional odd note of forced cleverness in comment which otherwise would be illuminating. Written for popular use it will satisfy the audience it caters to; but to persons who have studied the theme dealt with, it brings little that is new.

A LITERARY CAUSERIE

The reprint of Jean-Jacques Rousseau's essay entitled, "A Lasting Peace Through the Federation of Europe," has doubtless turned thought at the present time to the work accomplished by its author, and to that other great pioneer of liberty and enlightenment from whom he received and to whom he gave, in spite of their little love for each other, both inspiration and courage, the most brilliantly versatile writer France, and perhaps Europe, has ever seen. "the very eye" of Eighteenth Century illumination," as he has been fitly called, François Arrouet de Voltaire.

Neither contemporary nor more recent critics were to find these two remarkable men easy to fashion into heroes. That uncompromising Tory and moralist, Dr. Johnson, indicated with customary bluntness how small a measure of grace either the fugitive from France or, later, the fugitive from Switzerland might have expected had the disposal of their destinies lain with him, while M. Brunetière, the French writer, has whimsically declared that whenever he thinks of the one he prefers the other. Nevertheless, the author of "Candide," the defender of Calas and the author of "Emile," with his great love of humanity, had in them the stuff of which heroes are made. The pity is that there was so much else besides, qualities which the persecutions, social and ecclesiastical, baffling, harrying and insulting them at every step, served mischievously to aggravate.

Both men were possessed of considerable courage, but the courage of Rousseau was the greater, for while he loved the world's good opinion less, he suffered from its condemnation incalculably more. Voltaire, appealing to men's intellects with an intellect which outshone them all, had at least the satisfaction of lampooning his adversaries while Europe rocked with laughter. Rousseau, appealing to men's emotions, as clumsy in defense and attack as Voltaire was agile, trusting those who were with him as little as those who were against him, was an easy victim to the world's hostility and scorn. And yet it was the writings of Rousseau and the spirit which breathed in them, the spirit of a patriot and a democrat, of one who understood the misery of the people and cared as no one had ever done before, or caring, had dared to admit that he did, which more than all the wit and learning of Voltaire and Encyclopedists, set men clamoring for freedom and justice, not as the privilege of the few, but as the right of all.

It was no purpose of Voltaire's to bring about a republican France. The liberty of the subject he valued just in so far as it promised exemption from state and religious persecution. This friend of princes, this country gentleman dispensing hospitality to the elite of Europe at Ferney, was as little concerned with the enfranchisement of the French peasant as the veriest fool at the court of Versailles. As Lord Morley has said, Voltaire designed no social revolution. "His single object was to reinstate the understanding in its full rights, to emancipate thought, to extend knowledge, to erect the standards of common-sense." And yet the spirit of revolution was in the writings of Voltaire, as those who loved liberty, not less than those who feared it, were quick to learn. The Genevan "clock-maker's boy," as he was contemptuously called, was as he was, to Rousseau, took courage from it to launch his own attack, so immeasurably more revolutionary, against the existing state of things. Doubtless he looked for sympathy from the writer whom in the early days he hailed as "master," but there was never to be any common meeting ground for these two men who were looking in opposite directions for the regeneration of France. The lord of Ferney was indeed all indignation and contempt at the advent of Rousseau. When dared this son of the people swing himself into notoriety, saying things in a way in which no one had ever thought of saying them, demanding things which no one had ever dreamed of demanding? "It will not do," D'Alembert warned him, "to speak too loudly against Jean-Jacques or his book, for he is rather a king of the Hellenes." Voltaire continued to jeer, but he trimmed his own sails somewhat, all the same, to meet this strong fierce wind which was beating upon the stagnant waters of France.

In his note to the "Sermon des Quinzeans" Condorcet has told us that Voltaire, "a little jealous of the courage of Rousseau, had composed it as an answer to the 'Profession de foi du Vicaire savoyard.'" Voltaire was quite shrewd enough to know that D'Alembert was right and that lightly as he might reverence, it were wise, after all, not to underestimate a King, even though his sovereignty were only of the Hellenes.

Vigorously if capriciously, brilliantly if superficially, Voltaire fought for the freedom which he coveted for France and for himself. Damaging rents he made in the old institutions, exposing superstition, hypocrisy, ignorance, in all their folly and ugliness; with amazing energy and devotion he denounced injustice, bigotry, reaction, but he appealed to men's reason only, he did not reach their hearts. Truly it has been said that he only made skeptics, while Rousseau made fanatics and it is not difficult to decide which of these it is that brings about revolutions such as leaped upon France at the end of the Eighteenth Century.

The burning sincerity and patriotism of Rousseau as they shone and quivered in the pages of "Le Contrat Social," his comprehension of the sufferings of mankind, his confidence in their redress, all these were to

kindle the hearts of men into a gigantic purpose, sweeping away, as fanatics will always seek to do, those barriers of reason and common sense which Voltaire would have cherished, not only in defense of the old civilization, but in support of the new.

Historian and politician from the time of Burke to the present day have differed fundamentally as to the value or calamity to France of the revolution, which began with the storming of the Bastille and ended with the domination of Napoleon. But while the student of history, looking from the apathy and corruption of the Court of Louis XV to the crimes and terrorism of a Robespierre and a Danon, may feel half inclined to echo M. Brunetière's words, "Whenever I think of the one I prefer the other," as has been fitly called, François Arrouet de Voltaire.

Both men were possessed of considerable courage, but the courage of Rousseau was the greater, for while he loved the world's good opinion less, he suffered from its condemnation incalculably more. Voltaire, appealing to men's intellects with an intellect which outshone them all, had at least the satisfaction of lampooning his adversaries while Europe rocked with laughter. Rousseau, appealing to men's emotions, as clumsy in defense and attack as Voltaire was agile, trusting those who were with him as little as those who were against him, was an easy victim to the world's hostility and scorn. And yet it was the writings of Rousseau and the spirit which breathed in them, the spirit of a patriot and a democrat, of one who understood the misery of the people and cared as no one had ever done before, or caring, had dared to admit that he did, which more than all the wit and learning of Voltaire and Encyclopedists, set men clamoring for freedom and justice, not as the privilege of the few, but as the right of all.

The old system from which all glory, all virility had long vanished, held together only by the dumb helplessness of the many, the blind selfishness of the few, fell with the storming of the Bastille, and it was the mocking reason of Voltaire, the burning zeal of Rousseau which first, in the eyes of all men, set it rocking upon its foundations.

TOWN PLANNING IN THE MIDDLE AGES

"Medieval Town Planning." By T. F. Tout. F. B. A. Manchester: The University Press. 1s. 6d. net.

Although the methods of the town planners of the Middle Ages are scarcely applicable to the conditions obtaining today, a knowledge of these methods is by no means without its value. The problems with which the medieval planner had to contend, though similar in some respects, were much more simple than those which confront the social reformers of the Twentieth Century. The problem of overcrowding is essentially a modern one, notwithstanding the regulations in the reign of Queen Elizabeth to keep London from growing so rapidly; it is one which has risen and spread with the extension of industrialism. Owing to their narrower outlook, the medieval social reformers were impelled to their work by a motive differing from that influencing men now: "Accustomed to dwell in squalor and discomfort . . . they accepted all the ills of life as inevitable."

Nevertheless, Professor Tout's review of medieval town planning is extremely interesting to all who are looking for some remedy for the evils of existence to be seen in such towns as those in Lancashire and Yorkshire, which for lack of forethought have been allowed to grow up anyhow. A few years ago Paul Waterhouse, the architect, alluding to the neglect displayed in that direction, described town planning as "the application to a town of that process of ordered forethought which we habitually apply to individual buildings." But if during the Victorian period, coinciding with the rise and spread of industrialism, towns in Great Britain have been allowed to grow haphazard with such deplorable and well-nigh intolerable results, we of today must give credit to the medieval men for showing forethought according to their lights. Thus Professor Tout's brief and stimulating monograph, full of information admirably put, is both timely and instructive. There is nothing Dryasdust in his narrative, and it forms a useful compendium to Professor Haverfield's "Ancient Town Planning," which was published four years ago.

Among the examples of deliberate town planning in England dating from the Thirteenth Century Professor Tout cites New Salisbury, Hull, and New Winchelsea. Winchelsea is especially interesting as "the most elaborate scheme of town planning ever devised even by Edward I." Laid out in squares "after the fashion of Gascoigne and Gwynedd (Wales)" it was remarkable for the magnificence of its public buildings, and on the land which is now under cultivation signs are still to be seen of ancient town plots. The growth of these medieval towns, as Professor Tout tells us, sprang from political necessity rather than from economical need.

The reproductions of Seventeenth Century maps which, though precise, plans, substantially represent the conditions and general type of town prevailing in the Middle Ages are a distinguishing feature of the work.

THE ROUND TABLE

The current issue of this London quarterly review of the politics of the British Empire and cognate subjects devotes considerable space to a significant article upon "Turkey, Russia and Islam." Behind the simple caption there lies a fund of information upon a little-known subject. The reader sees Turkey in the hitherto unfamiliar rôle of a national propagandist. Deprived of all but the last precarious foothold in Europe, her possessions in Asia Minor rapidly dwindling, Turkey is seeking to save herself from catastrophic ruin by the union of the Turkish-speaking races

throughout the trans-Caucasian regions of Russia, Turkistan and Northern Persia. How this subtle scheme of Turkish irredentism is subtly combined with the movements of Pan-Islamism and Pan-Turanism makes interesting reading. "The Gathering of the Nations, and the Stand at Armageddon" is a timely presentation of the moral map of Europe, as opposed to the much vaunted war map of the Central Powers, showing that the Germans have in reality little left but the ground state which is the world of mankind.

THE PLACE OF PLAY IN TEACHING YOUTH

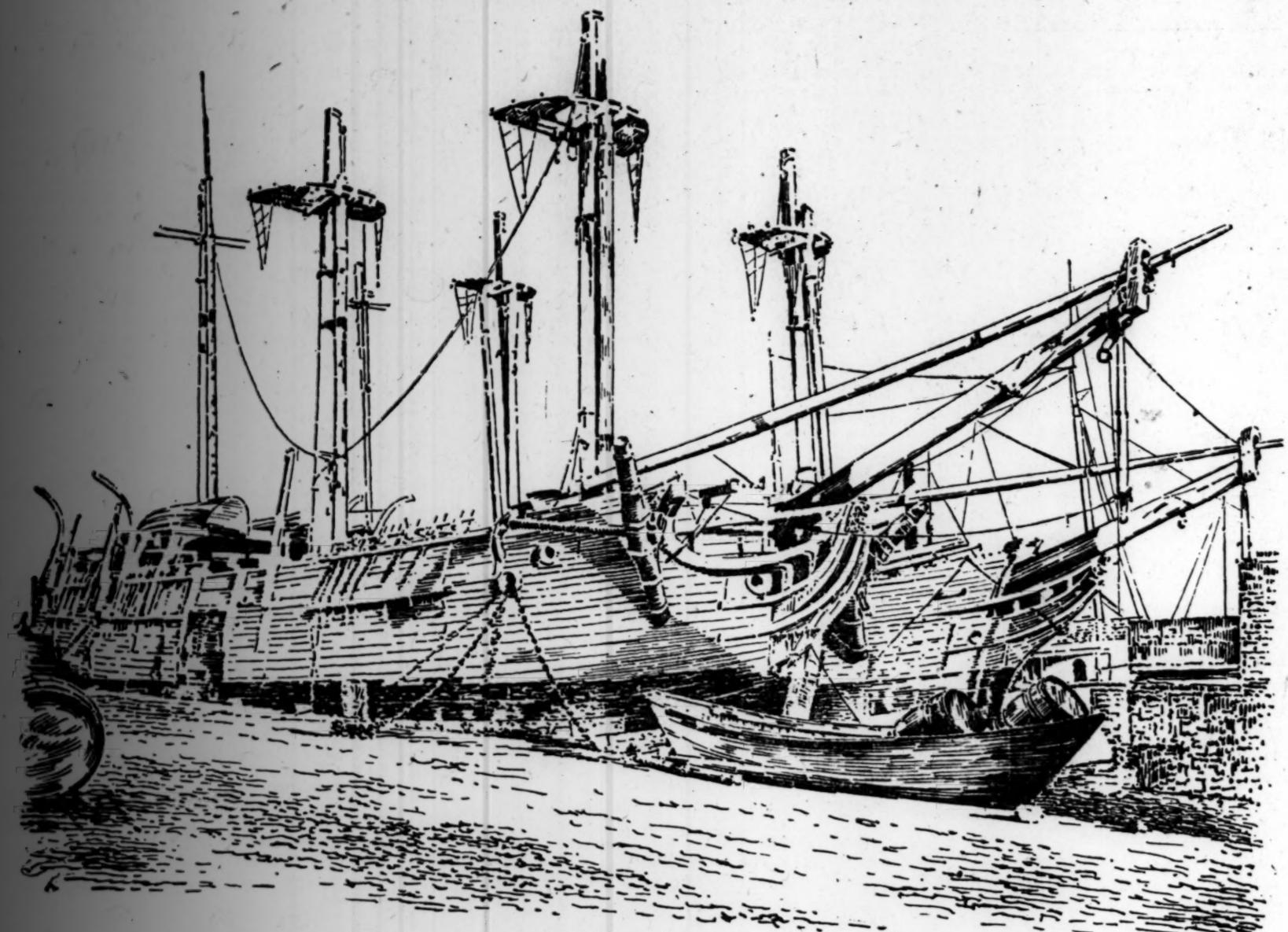
"The Play Way." An essay in educational method. By H. Caldwell Cook. London: William Heinemann. 8s. 6d. net.

Mr. Cook is modest in claiming no stirring novelty in the methods of teaching advocated in the pages of "The Play Way." Such innovations in educational method as he champions are innovations only in the sense that they have not met with general acceptance, and those who look for striking originality may have their hopes dashed to the ground. Mr. Cook has in fact, perhaps wisely, fixed his gaze steadfastly upon what he believes or has proved to be good in other systems, such as "The Little Commonwealth," and "Scouting," rather than upon mere novelty. His effort has been to rediscover what is best and to realize afresh old and tried ideals.

The fundamental idea and guiding aim set before him is to bring into education all the joy, and freshness, enthusiasm, and zeal which mark the character of youth; to restore to the training of youth, and give full play to, all that vitally affects the highest interests of the young. Accordingly the author, making captive the experience he has gained in the Perse School at Cambridge, sets forth practical proposals which few teachers can afford to ignore. Mr. Cook starts with the axiom that "the natural means of study in youth is play," hence the desirability if not necessity of rehearsing in the child world the part each plays in a make-believe world; for to the imagination of youth the world is a make-believe, but a serious one. What an ordinarily conducted school fails to foster in the young is their spontaneity which makes for a sincerity of effort that requires no compulsion.

Mr. Cook, who realizes how the whole power of the child lies in play, would give that play due scope under the guidance of teachers whose sympathy would enable them to work with and for the

THE HOME FORUM



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Dismantled Whaleships, New Bedford, Massachusetts

"At the age of eighteen, after a sea of six years from the time when I dodged about London streets, a ragged Arab, with wits sharpened by the constant fight for food, I found myself roaming the streets of New Bedford, Massachusetts," Frank T. Bullen says, beginning the first chapter of "The Cruise of the Cachalot." "How I came to be there, of all places in the world, does not concern this story at all, so I am not going to trouble my readers with it; enough to say that I was there, and mighty anxious to get away. Sailor Jack is always hankering for shore when he is at sea, but when he is 'outward bound'—that is, when his money is

all gone—he is like a cat in the rain.

"So my money was all gone, I was hungry for a ship; and when a long, keen-looking man with a goat-like beard . . . hailed me one afternoon at the street corner, I answered very promptly, scouting a berth. 'Looking for a ship, stranger?' said he. 'Yes; do you want a hand?' said I, anxiously. He made a funny little sound like a pony's whinny, then answered, 'Well, I should surmise that I want between fifty and sixty hands, er yew can lay me out to 'em; but, kem along, every drep's a drop, and yew seem likely enough.' With that he turned and led the way until we reached a building around which were gathered one of the most nondescript crowds I had ever seen. There certainly did not appear to be a sailor among them; not so much by their rig, though that is not a great deal to go by, but by their actions and speech."

"I had hardly done reckoning them up when two or three bustling men came out and shepherded us all energetically into a long, low room, where some form of agreement was read out to us. Sailors are naturally and usually careless about the articles they sign, their chief anxiety being to go to sea, and under somebody's charge. But had I been ever so anxious to know what I was going to sign this time, I could not, for the language might as well have been Chinese for all I understood of it. However, I signed and passed on, engaged to go I knew not where, in some ship I did not even know the name of, in which I was to receive that's all right, little Britisher; naowest skip aloft 'n loose dat fore-taupse.' 'Ay, ay, sir!' I answered cheerily, springing at once into the fore-rigging and up the ratlines like a monkey, but not too fast to hear him chuckle, 'Dat's a smart kiddle, I bet.' I had the big sail loosed in double-quick time, and sung out, 'All gone, the fore-taupse,' before any of the other sailors were adrift. 'Loose the fore-gantles and staylises' came up from below in a voice like thunder, and I bounded up higher to my task. On deck I could see a crowd at the winlass heaving up anchor. I said to myself, 'They don't waste any time getting this packet away.' Evidently they were not anxious to test any of the crew's swimming powers. They were wise."

"The anchor came aweigh, the sails

sheeted home, and I gathered on deck to find the ship gathering way for the heads, fairly started on her long voyage."

The People of the Desert

Recently the Arab forces of the Hedjaz have figured in the war news. It is now between sixty and seventy years since Sir Richard Burton made his famous pilgrimage to Mecca, but in a land of few changes, his account is still interesting. It is difficult, he says, to define, politically and geographically, the limits of Al-Hijaz.

"The country has no natural boundaries, and its political limits change with every generation; perhaps, therefore, the best distribution of its frontier would be that which includes all the property called Holy Land, making Yambu the northern and Jeddah the southern extremes, while a line drawn through Al-Madinah, Suwayriyah, and Jabal Kora—the mountain of Taif—might represent its eastern boundary. Thus Al-Hijaz would be an irregular parallelogram, about two hundred and fifty miles in length, with a maximum breadth of one hundred and fifty miles."

"The manners of the Badawin are free and simple: 'vulgarity' and affection, awkwardness and embarrassment, are weeds of civilized growth, unknown to the people of the desert," he says, speaking of the people of this land. "Yet their manners are sometimes dashed with a strange ceremoniousness. When two friends meet, they either embrace or both extend the right hands, clapping palm to palm; their foreheads are either pressed together, or their heads are moved from side to side, whilst for minutes together mutual inquiries are made and answered. It is a breach of decorum, even when eating, to turn the back upon a person, and if a Badawin does it, he intends an insult."

"As a friend approaches the camp—it is not done to strangers for

fear of startling them—those who catch sight of him shout out his name, and gallop up, saluting with lances or firing matchlocks in the air. This is the well-known La'b al-Barut, or gunpowder play."

"The best character of the Badawin is a truly noble compound of determination, gentleness and generosity. Usually they are a mixture of worldly cunning and great simplicity, sensitive to touchiness, good-tempered, . . . solemn and dignified, fond of a jest, yet of a grave turn of mind, easily managed by a laugh and a soft word, and placable after passion, though madly revengeful after injury."

In poetry the Badawin excels. Travellers complain that the wild men have ceased to sing. This is true if 'poet' be limited to a few authors whose existence everywhere depends upon accidents of patronage or political occurrence. A far stronger evidence of poetic feeling is afforded by the phraseology of the Arab, and the highly imaginative turn of his commonest expressions. Destitute of the poetic taste, as we define it, he certainly is; as in the Milesian, wit and fancy, vivacity and passion, are too strong for reason and judgment, the reins which guide Apollo's car. And although the Badawin no longer boast a Labid or a Maysunah, yet they are passionately fond of their ancient bards. A man skilful in reading Al-Mutanabbi and the suspended poems would be received by them with the honors paid by civilization to the travelling millionaire. And their elders have a goodly store of ancient and modern was songs, legends, and love ditties which all enjoy."

"I cannot well explain the effect of Arab poetry to one who has not visited the desert. Apart from the pomp of words, and the music of the sound,

there is a dreaminess of idea and a haze thrown over the object, infinitely attractive, but indescribable. Description, indeed, would rob the song of its distinctness, its essence. To bore a simile from a sister art: the Arab poet sets before the mental eye the dim grand outlines of a picture, which must be filled up by the reader, guided only by a few glorious touches, powerfully standing out, and by the sentiment which the scene is intended to express; whereas, we Europeans and moderns, by stippling and minute touches, produce a miniature on a large scale, so objective as to exhaust rather than to arouse reflection."

"As the poet is a creator, the Arab's is poetry, the European's versical description. The language . . . free from that 'luggage of particles' which cloys our modern tongues, leaves a mysterious vagueness between the relation of word to word, which materially assists the sentiment, not the sense, of the poem. When verbs and nouns have, each one, many different significations, only the radical or general idea suggests itself. Rich and varied synonymous, illustrating the finest shades of meaning, are artfully used; now scattered to startle us by distinctness, now to form as it were a star about which dimly seen satellites revolve. And, to cut short a disquisition which might be prolonged indefinitely, there is in the Semitic dialect a copiousness of rhyme which leaves the poet almost unfettered to choose the desired expression. Hence it is that a stranger speaking Arabic becomes poetical as naturally as he would be witty in French and philosophy in German. Truly spake Mohammed al-Damfri, 'Wisdom hath alighted upon three things—the brain of the Franks, the hands of the Chinese and the tongues of the Arabs.'

"As a friend approaches the camp—it is not done to strangers for

"As He Is"

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE simplicity of the Scriptures has ever been the stumbling block of commentators. Where the clearness of the child understanding perceives the truth, the so-called learned human mind is apt either to see nothing but words, words, words, or force an unnatural interpretation. The Christian Science position, so obviously correct in its transparent logic, that man made in the image and likeness of God, Spirit, is spiritual and not material, may be left uninvestigated by some people, just because it seems so simple, so self-evident, so generally accepted without proof, that the trouble is not taken to reason the question out.

There can hardly be, for example, three simpler words in the English Bible than these—"as he is," yet where is to be found a more striking manner of stating the truth that man is indeed and in truth God's own image, reflecting every quality of the one creator? To be "as he is," simple as it may seem, is revolutionary to human sense, for human sense sees not and knows not the image of God. Men have long attempted to hold to a concept of God which would make God a magnified human being, or endow Him with human characteristics, but this cannot be done, for God is not human nor in the human: He is infinite Spirit, without human form or human knowledge, "of purer eyes than to behold evil," as Habakkuk declares.

But how, asks some one, is such an understanding of God to help mortals? Does it not remove God farther than from us? Emphatically, No. True knowledge can never remove God from man nor man from God. It surely will separate, in the human understanding, God from the counterpart of man, otherwise known as a mortal, and this separation will bring out clearer and clearer the fact that man is "as he is," as God is, which will help men to put off mortality and bring them to know man's true relationship with God, to recognize, that is, the spiritual status of the only real man, God's image and likeness. How can the scientific knowledge that God and man

are alike, as Father and Son, separate God and man? It cannot, but will bring about an abiding and healing sense of the forever unity of God and man.

Of all the pitfalls into which critics of Christian Science fall, there is none, perhaps, which has tripped their feet more often than the failure to understand the differentiation in Christian Science between the real man, the image and likeness of God, the man who is "as he is," and mortal man, who is a misconception of what man really is. The misconception has unfortunately been accepted for centuries as the real man, hence when Christian Science comes, showing the world its age-long mistake, and proving the truth of what it teaches, it is perhaps only natural that many people should fail to grasp the distinction made in its textbook and literature between man the offspring of God, and man subject to disease and sin.

This failure to distinguish between the true and false man would not occur if men were convinced, as Mrs. Eddy was convinced, of the absolute goodness of God, coupled with the fact of His alness. She saw the utter impossibility of ever reconciling a God who is good, and who is Principle, immutable and unvarying, with a material creation, mutable and changing. She took the forward step that was required by true reasoning and what she discovered to the world is set down in a paragraph on page 236 of Science and Health: "In the Saxon and twenty other tongues *good* is the term for God, The Scriptures declare all that He made to be good, like Himself,—good in Principle and in idea. Therefore the spiritual universe is good, and reflects God as He is."

It is John, the disciple who is generally credited with having understood with a deeper metaphysical sense than any other the teachings of the Master, who writes, in that passage which is read at the close of every Lesson-Sermon in the Christian Science churches: "Beloved, now are we the sons of God, and it doth not yet

Lugano a Portal to Italy

"Apart from its population, Nature evidently intended Lugano and its lake to act as a kind of portal to that genuine Italy which is disclosed to the senses so soon as the mountain pass between the basin of the Lake of Lugano and that of Como has been traversed. Used as an entrance door, the Ceresian lake is admirable; it is only when the traveler makes it his exit from Italy that its shortcomings and deceptions 'reveal themselves,' Richard Bagot writes in 'The Italian Lakes.'

"An expedition of little interest may be made from Lugano to the summit of Monte San Salvatore, up which runs a funicular railway. . . . The expedition to the summit of Monte Generoso, on the contrary, is an experience which nobody should miss, and it is more comfortably managed from Lugano than from other starting points. A day or two at least should be spent on Monte Generoso, if possible at the end of June, when the hotel is comparatively empty. The view is without dispute one of the most beautiful in Europe. It embraces the chain of Alps, the lakes of Lugano, Como, Varese, and others; the vast plains of Lombardy and Emilia to the southward as far as the Apennines rising above Bologna."

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"How do you know that the pilgrim track,

Along the belting zodiac

Swept by the sun in his seeming

rounds,

Is tossed by now to the Fishes' bounds

And into the Ram, when weeks of cold

Have wrapt the sky in a clammy shroud,

And never as yet a tint of spring

Has shown in the earth's apparelling;

O vespering bird, how do you know,

How do you know?

—Thomas Hardy.

Behind Every Man's

Busy-ness

Behind every man's busy-ness there should be a level of undisturbed serenity and industry, as within the reef encircling a coral isle there is always an expanse of still water, where the depositions are going on which will finally raise it above the surface.—Thoreau.

Landfall

And that was Olaf Trygvason, Going o'er the North Sea grim, Straight for his home and kingdom steering.

Where none awaited him.

Now the first mountains tower;

Are they walls, on the ocean that lower?

And that was Olaf Trygvason,

Seemed to see before his eyes

Mottled and gray some timeless temple

Lifting white domes to the skies,

He longed to win it,

Stand and hallow his young faith within it.

—Björnsterje Björnson (tr. from the Norwegian in the original meters by Prof. A. H. Palmer).

appear what we shall be: but we know that, when he shall appear, we shall be like him; for we shall see him as he is." In other words, when God shall appear, become plain to human understanding, when Spirit shall be understood and relied upon as, divine Principle, then men shall see that man is the image and likeness of God, for they shall see God as He, Principle, is.

The phrase is even more tellingly used by John shortly afterward, when he says, "God is love; and he that dwelleth in love dwelleth in God, and God in him. Herein is our made perfect, that we may have boldness in the day of judgment: because as he is, so are we in this world." Evidently John gave very little heed to the false claims of the material senses that man is material and lives and moves and has his being in matter, for does he not imply that even "in this world" we can know that in reality man is "as he is"? Man is and always has been as God is. John saw this ahead of other mortals, because he followed so closely in the footsteps of his great Teacher.

Surely it was because John saw these simple facts so clearly, that he could write The Revelation, the vision of which Mrs. Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, has this to say: "The Revelator was on our plane of existence, while yet beholding what the eye cannot see—that which is invisible to the unspiritual thought." (Science and Health, p. 573.) And on the same page, this great Leader of the present century explains John's spiritual understanding on a practical basis, for the use of everybody today, when she says: "This is Scriptural authority for concluding that such a recognition of being is, and has been, possible to men in this present state of existence—that we can become conscious, here and now, of a cessation of death, sorrow, and pain."

What a message for a world in which death, sorrow, and pain, have been pressed to the zenith of their false claims to reality! The perfection of God necessitates the perfection of man, for man is God's creation. Nightmares and dreams have no power over the awakened sleeper. The dreams of death, sorrow and pain had no power to the spiritual understanding of Christ Jesus or of John. So they will have no power for men to day when they awaken to understand, as Jesus and John understood and have explained, the allness of God. His ever-availability as divine Principle, and the unbroken life of man in God's image and likeness.

SCIENCE

and

HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

By

MARY BAKER EDDY

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., WEDNESDAY, MARCH 6, 1918

EDITORIALS

The Latter End of John Barleycorn and Robin Hop

THE question of prohibition amongst the allied nations is assuming complexion which governments would do well to take notice of. To the ordinary man, not gifted with the ability to believe that either beer or whiskey are more sustaining than bread and butter, the sacrifice of foodstuffs for the manufacture of drink has passed into a positive scandal. Those who wish to drink will continue to find excuses for drink, just as the highwayman, in the good old days, found a *raison d'être* for "Stand and deliver!" in the fact that what he took from the rich, or some of it at all events, he gave to the poor. Every one will remember the defense of the worthy Mr. Bliss, who was condemned for the great game of High Toby, at the Salisbury Assizes, when Dutch William was reigning at Whitehall. Bliss was far more seriously convinced that he was a philanthropist than ever was Mr. Pecksniff, and the ballad monger of the day has recorded his defense in a beautiful verse, which was no doubt quite as much admired in the purlieu of Drury Lane as the arguments now put forward in favor of the sustaining virtues of drink are in much higher circles:

"What say you now, my honored Lord,
What harm was there in this?
Rich, wealthy misers were abhorred
By brave, free-hearted Bliss."

Unfortunately for Bliss the judge who tried him was adamant to sophistry. The difference, however, is simple. The judge did not want to commit highway robbery, much less to be robbed, whereas the supporters of drink are eager not only to manufacture it, but also to drink it. Still the Seventeenth Century was not entirely made up of Blisses, nor innkeepers who stood in on the swag, nor fences who disposed of the proceeds. And in the same way the Twentieth Century is not entirely made up of brewers and distillers, nor of shareholders in breweries and distilleries, nor even of people who are willing to sacrifice themselves to John Barleycorn or Robin Hop, in the interests of the national stamina. Some of these people have just been presenting a resolution to the Government in Ottawa demanding that, instead of the export of grain to England, the grain should be milled in Canada, and the flour alone exported. Whether the Government in England recognizes what this means or not, it is a very serious agitation. Canada is one of the greatest, probably the greatest, of all the granaries of the world, the margin for exportation being much larger than elsewhere. Canada is likewise extremely willing, desperately willing, to help the mother country through the crisis. But Canada, which has just imposed wartime prohibition on herself, is not willing to export her grain to be converted into drink in England, not merely for the benefit of such Englishmen as will not sacrifice their animal appetites for the sake of humanity, but for sale to her own children in the armies across the Atlantic. The feeling on this subject is one. Mr. Lloyd George's cabinet had better take seriously into consideration before it rouses feelings which will be less easily allayed.

Now, unless the recent meeting of the "Strength of Britain" movement, at Nottingham, has been grossly misrepresented, Mr. Henderson has been openly vouching for the readiness of the workingmen of the United Kingdom to submit their necks to the yoke of Principle. Up to now the workingmen have been fathomed with the blame of the drink question. And there is one way, it is certain, in which they cannot avoid the responsibility. It is, that through the strongest voice in the country their voice has not been raised, but has remained dumb at that crisis in the spiritual evolution of the country when an expression of its determination to take the higher way would have been invaluable. Everybody knows that Mr. Lloyd George once put his hand to the plow of wartime prohibition, but that he took it off again when he found the heavy way in which the plow was traveling. Had he had the determination and courage to turn the furrow, he would have had his reward today in the immensely strengthened power of the country for the carrying on of the war. Unfortunately he hurried in out of the storm he thought was coming. Mr. Henderson now tells us that the suggestion that the workers threatened revolt against prohibition is a libel on the workers. There has never been any real reason to doubt this, but the workers most undoubtedly did permit Mr. Lloyd George to be bluffed, and what would be one of the humorous situations of the war, if it were not a tragic one, is that that daring politician was bluffed.

Now it is perfectly true that the reason why the United Kingdom is concerned with the food crisis is because it has spent its own food resources and its own shipping with lavish generosity upon its allies. What the position in Italy or France would have been today if the United Kingdom had been so selfish as to hold on to its own shipping and its own food, it is difficult to say, but the probability is that Germany would have been able to win the war. The naval and mercantile shipping of the United Kingdom has saved civilization for humanity. Of that there is no fraction of a doubt. Had it not been for the British navy there would not have been an allied ship afloat today; had it not been for the British mercantile marine neither troops nor stores could have been moved in the allied countries in a quantity sufficient to prevent a complete breakdown. Therefore, to be absolutely just, and justice is the prime necessity in the case, the United Kingdom is not so much converting American corn into drink as using that corn as a substitute for the supplies she has passed to her allies. But this does not in any sense excuse the waste of corn at the present time, and English housewives who watch the queues form for the presentation of food cards, whilst the swinging doors

of the public house open and shut on the corn and sugar which should find their way to the grocer's counter, must be very patient if they are not doing a good deal more than wish that Mr. Lloyd George had had the courage to turn the furrow.

The matter, indeed, goes even beyond this. It seems sometimes to be forgotten by one nation in criticizing another that it is not, strictly speaking, a total abstainer itself. The only countries which have so far really taken their stand with Principle are New Zealand and Canada. And Canada itself only thoroughly came out of Egypt over night. The noble art of throwing stones becomes distinctly dangerous in the neighborhood of your own greenhouse. The United Kingdom has done much to reduce drink, but it has not done enough. That is equally true of some of its neighbors. What is desirable is not so much that nations should point to the mote in their neighbor's eye as that they should remove the mote in their own eye. Until that happens they are far too open, for their own safety, to the retort, "Physician, heal thyself."

The Broader View

UNITED STATES SENATOR JOHN W. WEEKS of Massachusetts, who has been one of the most persistent objectors to some of the policies and methods of the national Administration in the conduct of the war, was able to report improved conditions in a short address delivered before the Middlesex Club, during a recent brief visit to Boston. If the address was short, extemporaneous, and spontaneous, it was nevertheless pithy, well considered and encouraging. Critics are in a better position to bestow praise upon the national Administration, when deserved, than are those who are unable, or unwilling to see its faults. Senator Weeks is representative of the group of prominent men in Washington who, while giving whole-hearted support to the President, have not hesitated to condemn unspuriously the clumsy and generally unsatisfactory manner in which certain departments of the Government were for a time trying to make the purposes of the Executive effective.

Partisan opponents of Senator Weeks, in common with his partisan friends, will be pleased with the high ground which he and his Republican associates, speaking generally, have taken in carrying on the campaign of criticism. Primarily, his position is that the war must be won. The winning of the war, as he views it, is the supreme issue, and he recognizes the very important fact that only a united nation can do its full part. He declared, with evident pride, that he had given his support and his vote to every war measure of the Wilson Administration, and averred that party feeling had in no sense entered into the criticisms directed against certain departments of the Government or into the consequent investigations.

It was characteristic of Senator Weeks that, while holding to the justice and serviceableness of both criticism and investigation, he should quickly, frankly, and generously proclaim that dishonesty was not a cause of any of the shortcomings uncovered. He was glad to say that in the operation of the War Department, graft had been reduced to a minimum. He was willing to concede that, in many respects, Secretary Baker was a remarkable man. Much of the trouble in the War Department was due, he held, to the existence of antiquated military rules, as, for instance, that relating to seniority. The troops of the United States were, in his opinion, fed as well as the best-fed troops in the world. If the men were not, in the first instance, all properly clothed, it would not, he said, be fair to criticize the War Department on this score today.

The most important and encouraging phase of Senator Weeks' address is that he, like all intelligent observers of the situation, can now see striking improvement in those particulars which heretofore have given cause for complaint and for no little anxiety. The defects which at one time justified vigorous denunciation are now admittedly disappearing. The machinery of administration is moving more easily and more rapidly. Things are being done. The outlook is brighter.

It means a great deal that Senator Weeks and others who have been as slow as he to accept conditions as they were found in Washington, up to a very short time ago, are, at this stage, to take so broad and cheerful a view of the situation.

A Great Anniversary

APRIL 6, 1917, will ever be remembered, in the history of the United States, as the day on which its people tore themselves loose from traditions of isolation and self-sufficiency and pledged everything they possessed, without limitation or reservation, to the cause of worldwide democracy, international justice, and universal peace. April 6, 1918, will mark the first anniversary of that great day, and it is proposed to signalize it with a commensurate display of patriotism. If the suggestions made by Mr. McAdoo shall be accepted by the nation, the first anniversary of the entry of the United States into the war will be so observed, from one side of the country to the other, as to make the occasion suitable in every respect for the launching of the third Liberty Loan campaign. It is his hope that this campaign shall begin with manifestations of loyalty to the nation and its cause in every American city, town, and hamlet. "On that day," he says, "every American should pledge anew to his Government the full measure of his resources, and resolve to make every required sacrifice in the same fervent spirit that impels our gallant sons in the trenches of France and on the waters of the Atlantic."

The campaign will last probably three or four weeks, and the wish is expressed that, at its beginning and during its continuance, parades and patriotic meetings shall be held in all parts of the land. A magnificent opportunity will be afforded of letting the nation's allies, as well as its enemies, see and feel how determined are the people of the United States to go through with the war to a victorious and righteous conclusion. The sentiment of the United States for the cause in which it enlisted

on April 6, 1917, has thus far found inadequate expression. The responsibilities which war involved were not assumed lightly, but, rather, seriously and solemnly. The nation's declaration meant the abandonment of deep-rooted policies. It meant the breaking of old relations, the making of new alliances. It meant that the Republic henceforth was to be an active factor in world affairs, from which, in the past, it had held aloof. It meant the assumption of tremendous obligations; it meant stupendous cost; it meant sacrifices beyond measurement. It was, therefore, hailed by the people as a sacred duty and one not to be approached with levity.

A subdued spirit has, consequently, pervaded the country up to the present time. The people of the United States have never harbored the belief that this terrific struggle could be brought to an end by any halfway measures, or that it should be brought to an end until the causes underlying it had been utterly extirpated. Neither have they been overconfident concerning the part they were to play in bringing it to a satisfactory close. They were entering upon a new experience. Time alone could tell how ably or incompetently they would acquit themselves.

At the close of the first year they have reason for rejoicing over the progress scored. They have made great mistakes, but only in undertaking to do great things. They have been confronted by great obstacles, but most of these have been surmounted. They have fallen behind in their calculations in some respects, but have not lost faith in themselves, and they are catching up and are now driving ahead at a pace assuring accomplishments within the next twelve months that will astonish the world. Since April 6, 1917, the United States has been getting ready to show what it could do; it is now prepared to do the things it has been planning.

The time has come for the people to applaud the President, to cheer the Administration, to display hearty appreciation of the services rendered by the Government; to give freedom to feelings long repressed; and no better day could be chosen for the delayed outburst of popular enthusiasm than April 6.

Many things are helping to win the war, and everything that is helpful in this respect should be employed. It is no exaggeration to say that a national celebration, on the anniversary of the entry of the United States into the war, of such scope and character as adequately and fittingly to reflect, for Germany's contemplation, the attitude and determination of the people of the western Republic, will have enormous value, as a peace promoter.

The Gondola

WITH the Germans and Austrians almost within sight of the Campanile, the Venetian canals and lagoons have lost their familiar holiday aspect. Tourists who, stretched upon the luxuriant cushions of the most charming "carriage" in the world, dreamily watched the slow swaying of the steel ferro or prow, have fled to the mainland with the gondolier, leaving behind many a regret for the abandoned gondola, or "poppe," as the unsentimental hotel porters persisted in calling it.

That the gondolier will return to his old post by the forcola da poppe, or rowlock, with the return of peace and the tourist, there is no shadow of doubt, but there is less certainty that the poppe, that ideal craft with its gracefully poised oarsman, will continue long its mission of a charming provocative to perfect idling. Anyone who knows his Venice knows that there was a time when the narrow water highways of the city of the sea were dry footways, and that there is a prophecy, or a lament, of a waterless Venice to come. Venetians assert that the lagoons are becoming shallower year by year, and Italians generally claim that the war has done away with the siesta and the dolce far niente of Italian life. Occupied with sterner tasks, it is possible that the few gondolas now in use are sweeping up and down the Grand Canal and the lagoons bearing munitions of war. But the characteristic calm and silence doubtless reign as before. Indeed, one wonders how much of the marvelous calm with which the Venetians awaited the approach of the Austrian Army was due to this quality of the canals and the gondolas themselves.

The pitch-pot sending forth its pungent fumes, in some back way of Venice, and men with blackened faces moving about amid the smoke and blaze, are the certain signs that one has found the squeri or yards of the gondola builders. The boat measurements are permanent, and as standardized as a machine. For it is well known that infinitesimal variations in depth or width will make all the difference in the speed and durability of the boat. The gondola is not built to lie flat upon the water. It is tilted slightly to one side, and is about two inches deeper in the water on the rowlock side than on the other. Then again, the side on which the rear rower stands is considerably larger than the other, in order to gain a perfect balance and control. The gondolier, like the automobile, soon becomes devotedly attached to his newly-acquired boat, and studies its character, while he expatiates by the hour about its whims or its graces and superiority over every other boat in creation. He devotes hours to polishing the steel prow, and the brass dolphins and sea-horses of the felze or hood, and may take an inordinate pride in seeing that the tenda, or summer awning, and the carpets and cushions are the smartest in Venice.

It is hardly too much to say that these little decorative weaknesses of the gondolier are survivals from the great days of Venetian pomp and magnificence, when all sorts of sumptuary laws were promulgated to put down extravagance in dress and modes of living. Gondolas had come into fashion, and they at once became an object for reform by the prying, paternal tribunal, the "Provveditor del Pompe." The rich adorned them with precious stuffs and tapestries, inlaid stanchions, and every kind of allegorical figure. There must have been about 10,000 gondolas in existence in Venice at the time, and the tribunal, of which M. Armand Baschet has declared, that it helped Venice to be great and hindered her from being extravagant, had a puzzling problem in enforcing the restrictive regulations. The tribunal had to quibble about shape, length, and hangings, prescribe the legal stuffs for the felze, and see that the cushions and carpets

were just right, and the number and the dress of the rowers the "correct thing." Particularly troublesome must have been the task in regard to the dress of the gondolier. In those resplendent days of the Republic, according to the ceremonial pictures of artists like Carpaccio and Bellini, the gondolier was a bird of very fine feathers indeed. He wore hose of two or more colors; in other words his characteristic feature was a pair of brilliant legs, one of which might be white and the other red, or quartered above and below the knee.

It was not until the end of the Seventeenth Century that the gondola assumed its present simplicity and somberness of color. A vain attempt has been made to introduce it to other countries, but it has apparently resisted all efforts at acclimatization. Some years ago, it was to be seen on the Thames, with real gondoliers in brilliant scarfs and a sailor attire which suggested the color and light of the lagoons. But not even the lovely reaches or backwaters of the "silvery Thames" could induce the graceful Venetian water bird to make friends.

Notes and Comments

RETURNS from the national poll in Brazil, so far as reported, appear to leave no doubt as to the election of Rodriguez Alves and Delfin Moreira, respectively, to the presidency and vice-presidency of the Republic. Indeed, the opposition to them was negligible, in view of the fact that all the parties supported them on their pledge to continue the war policies of the present Administration. Brazil, with a settled and determined purpose of supporting the Allies, is enjoying internal tranquillity; Argentina, which has taken an uncertain course, is torn by strikes, riots, and general internal disturbance.

IT APPEARS that the Germans had a complete map prepared showing the positions of troops on the sector of the American front which they recently attacked, and that they rehearsed for the assault no less than four times. In a miniature way, their preparations were like those they have made in the past for the drive on Paris, Verdun, and the Somme. Those Germans have a very happy faculty of remembering everything save the one thing needful. They almost invariably overlook the fact that their opponents also are busy.

A PICTURE

STRAIGHTLY drives the shining plowshare waking earth from winter's dream;
Straightly plods the faithful plowman crooning low his patient team;
Flock the white-winged gulls around him;
As a snowstorm all about him;
Wheeling, soaring, darting, hovering in the sunshine's golden gleam.

PEOPLE who are doing heroic work are never those who have much time or inclination to complain. They are usually too much occupied with constructive plans to waste attention on mere fault-finding. Similarly, General Pershing's men at the front are confidently optimistic and good-natured. The Stars and Stripes, the official newspaper of the American expeditionary force in France, is an excellent illustration of this point. It shows that while the stay-at-homes are often the grumblers, those at the front know how to make light of hardships. Their newspaper is full of fun and good cheer, and the bracing and breezy editorial, "To the Folks Back Home," is precisely the kind of advice the "Uncle Jonahs" and the "Aunty Dolefuls" need.

PORTO RICO became dry at midnight of March 2. Under the act of Congress which at that time took effect, the importation, manufacture, sale, or gift of intoxicating liquors or drugs on the island is absolutely prohibited. There is, however, local permission for the sale of a light beer containing 2½ per cent of alcohol. Even in Porto Rico the brewers are a favored class. A culture alliance must have got a wedge in there also.

HOW the women first heard of the victory of their cause in the House of Lords is told by the London correspondent of The Manchester Guardian, with the prefixed remark that it illustrates the typically British gift of "reducing all things, however wonder-working and unprecedented, to the ordinary prose of life." "The women who went to Parliament for the last stage of the bill," he says, "were addressed by the policeman on duty at the door with these words: 'Don't be afraid, ladies, you're sure to win.' They had to leave the Chamber during the division and waited anxiously outside. Presently, before any of the lords had time to reach them, the door opened and the policeman beamed upon them: 'Ladies, you have won, hands down.'"

IF a bill now before the New York Legislature shall be enacted into law, the janitor of an apartment house in that State must do something more than shrug his shoulders and smile when the tenants call for more heat. Landlords will, that is, be compelled to maintain an even temperature in their apartment buildings, and janitors must attend to those details in the basement which will promote an even temperature among those who, when they were giving up detached dwellings, thought they were detaching themselves also from the heating problem.

THE story that is being told of the visit recently paid to London, by two Basuto chiefs contains a lesson in discretion which might be laid to heart by many. The Basutos had been to the front and learned many things, and had come back to London and learned many more; for one thing they had learned all about spies. Small wonder then that the journalists, endeavoring to interview them, should find them non-committal. Speaking to a small group of journalists the Basutos thought it right to be very careful. "You never know whom you are talking to," they said, so the story goes, "that gentleman over there, for instance," regarding a substantial but entirely innocent journalist, "wanted to know a lot of things, and how could we be sure he was not trying to find out when we were going back, so he could tell the Germans."